

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Pacific
Northwest
Region

1987



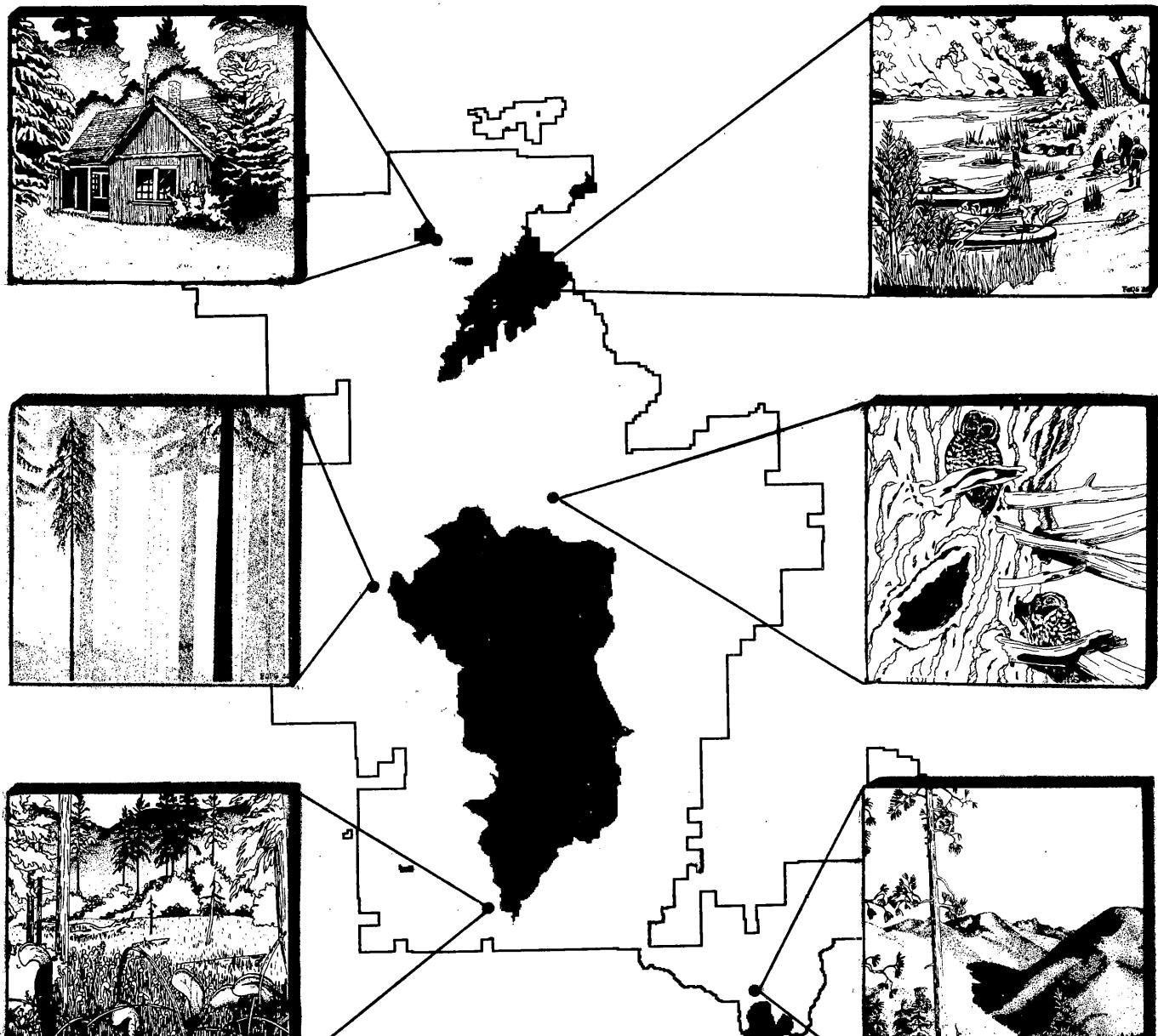
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Alternative Maps and Reviewer's Digest

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan

Siskiyou National Forest



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Pacific
Northwest
Region

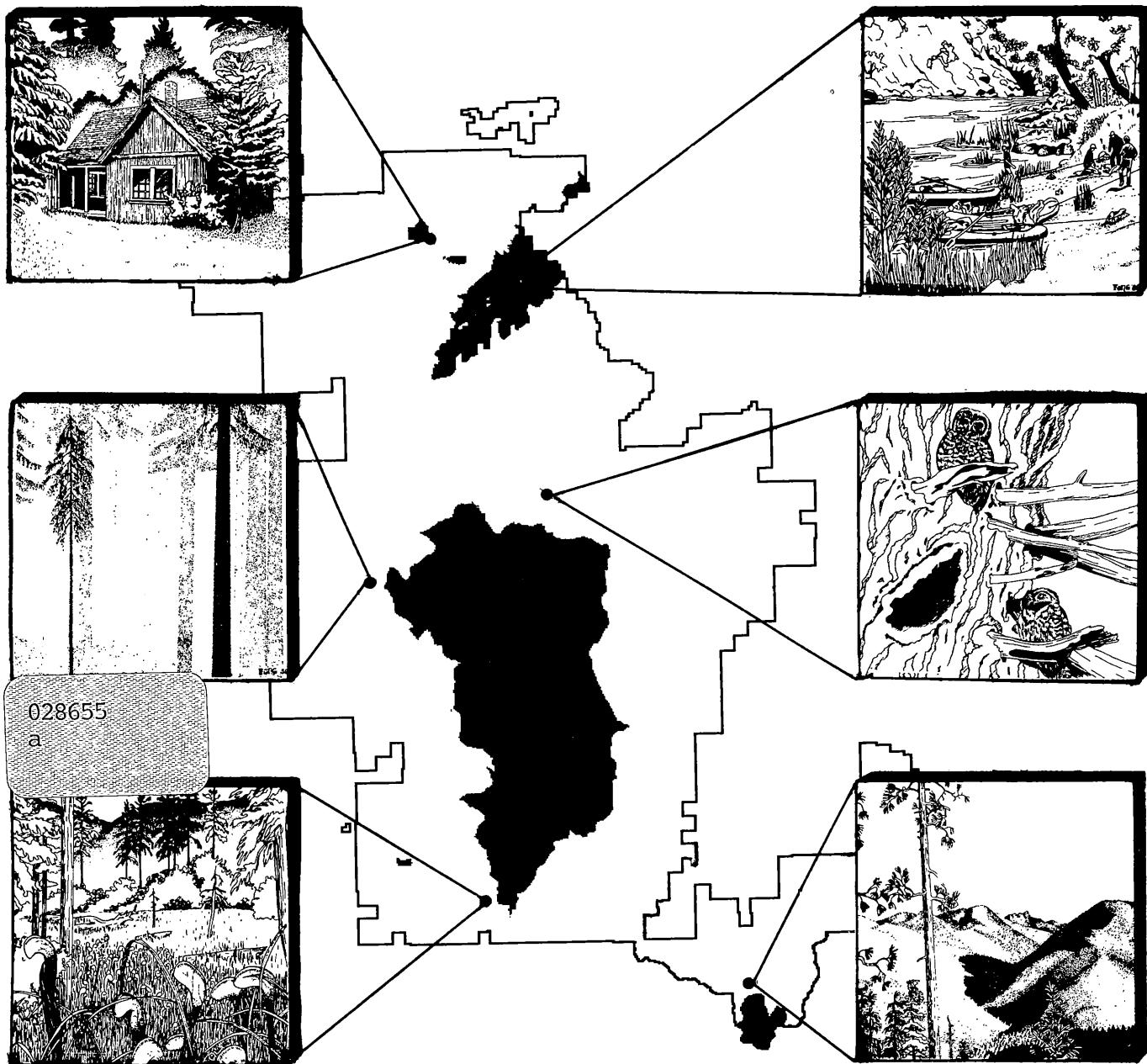
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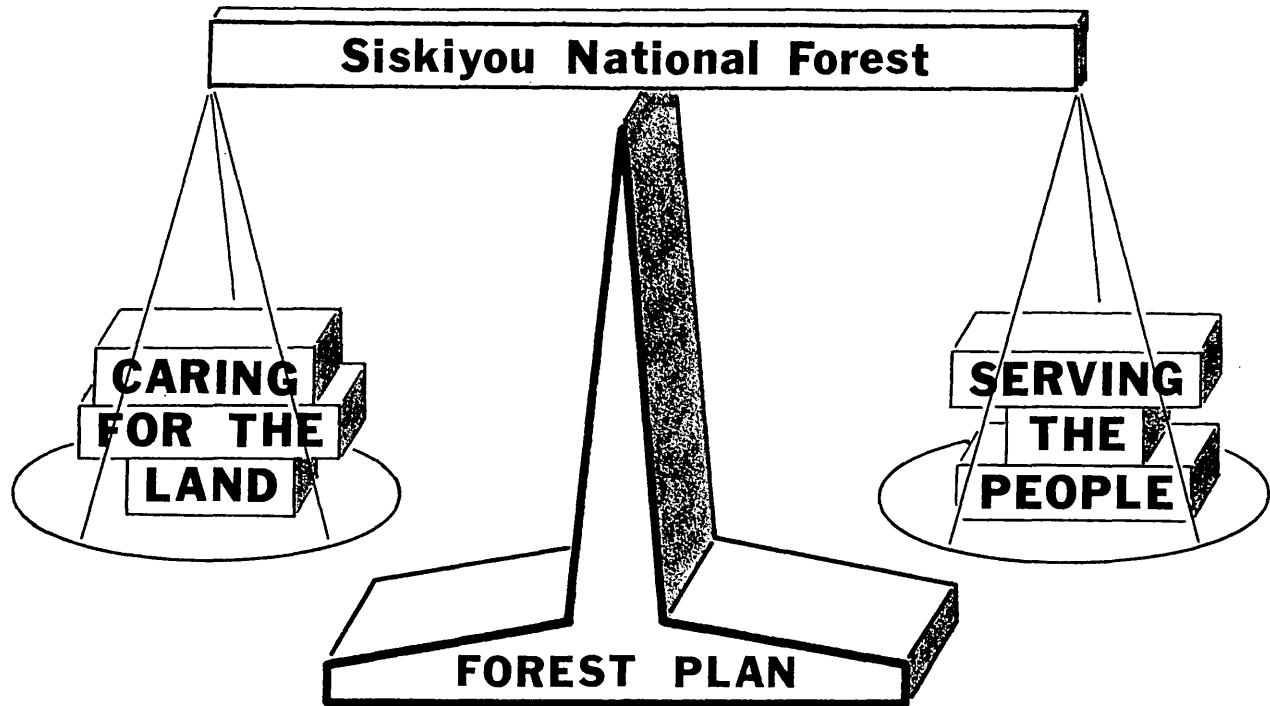


Sharing the Siskiyou National Forest A Reviewer's Digest

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan





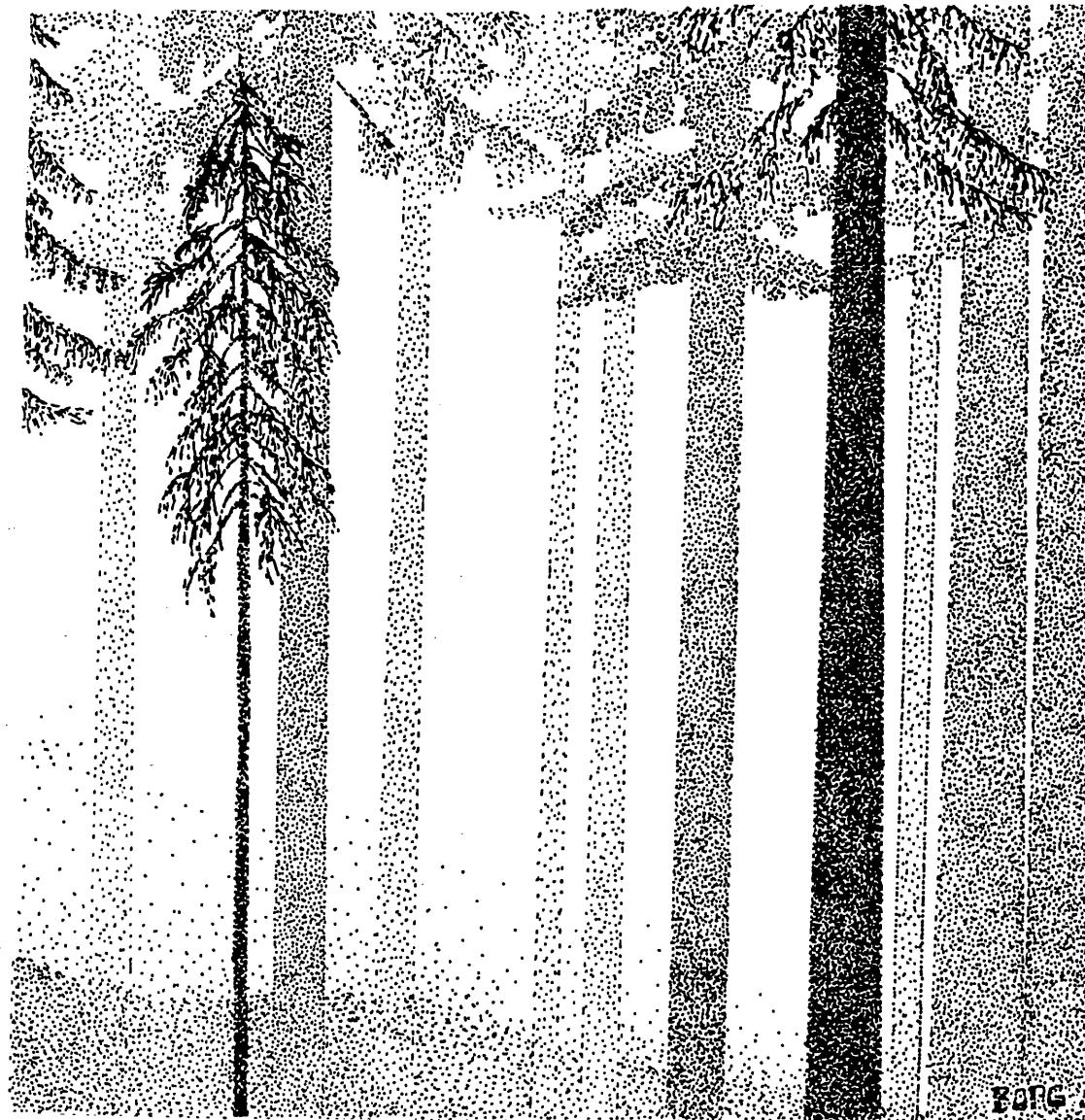
The Siskiyou is a solidly productive National Forest, capable of providing a continuing yield of wood products and other goods and services. This Forest is also blessed with an abundant diversity of plants, animals, scenery, and recreation opportunities.

Balance is a key in most endeavors. And so it is with a Forest Plan. Join us in seeking that "mix" which will perpetuate balanced stewardship into the future.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron McCormick".

**Ron McCormick
Forest Supervisor**

SHARING THE SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST



REVIEWER'S DIGEST OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND PROPOSED LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

August 1987



OUR PUBLIC LANDS

THE FOREST SERVICE:

CARING FOR THE LAND.....AND SERVING PEOPLE.



COOS BAY VICINITY MAP

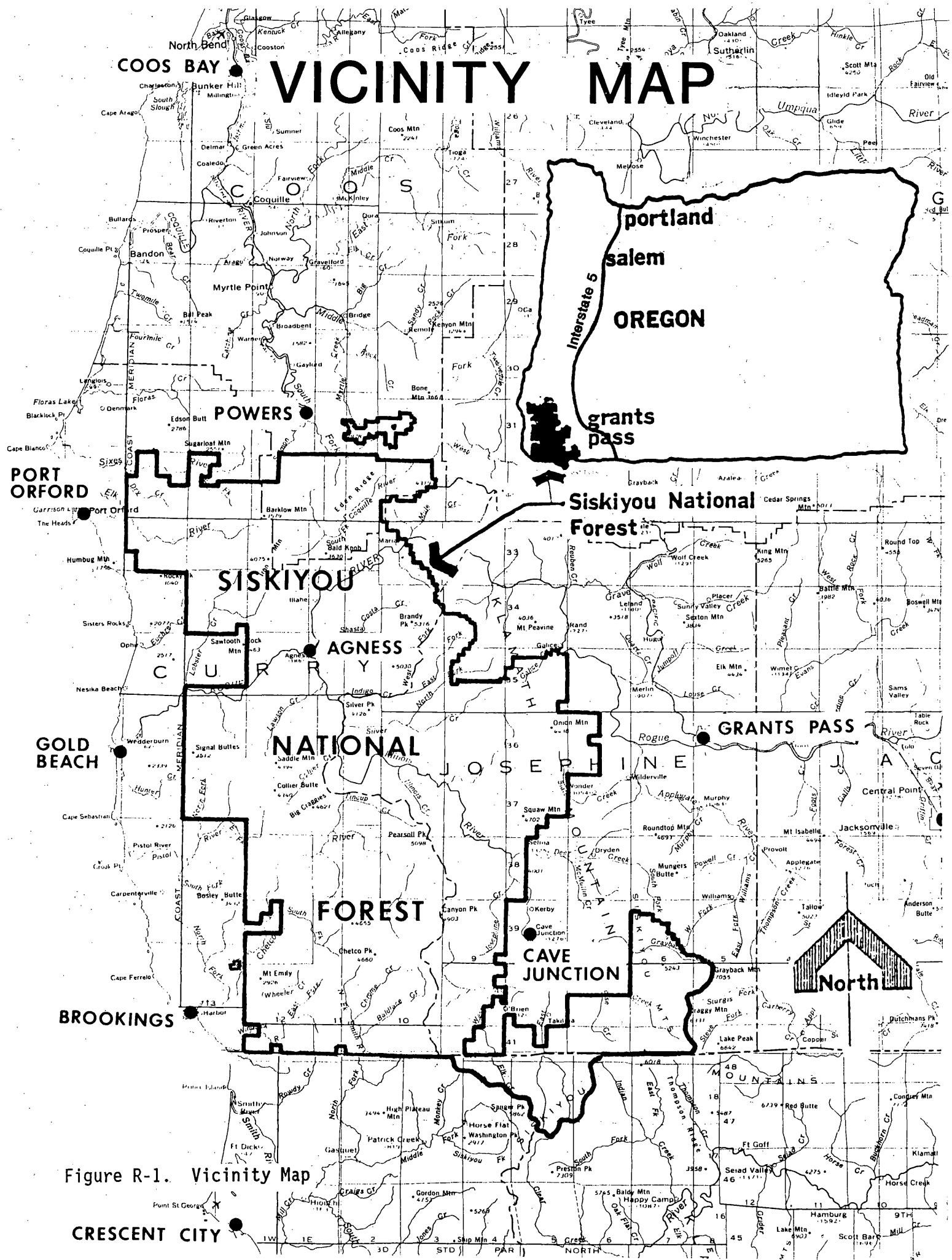


Figure R-1. Vicinity Map

CRESCENT CITY

**REVIEWER'S DIGEST
OF A
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
AND
PROPOSED LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION		1
CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT: ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS OF THE FOREST PLANNING PROCESS		3
THE SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST: SOME CONSIDERATIONS		5
SEEKING A BALANCE: THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE		9
THE PLANNING PROCESS: THE IMPORTANCE OF IDENTIFYING LAND MANAGEMENT AREAS		15
MORE CHOICES: ALTERNATIVES TO THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE		25
TIMBER SUPPLY		28
OLD-GROWTH PROTECTION		29
FISH HABITAT, WATER QUALITY, AND SOIL PRODUCTIVITY		31
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS		32
SENSITIVE PLANT HABITAT		33
FOREST SCENIC VALUES		34
WILDLIFE HABITAT		35
UNROADED RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES		36
MINERAL ACCESSIBILITY		37
USERS GUIDE TO THE DEIS AND THE LRMP		39
RESPONSE GUIDE		43

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for your interest in reviewing our proposed management plan for the Siskiyou National Forest.

This reviewer's digest has been prepared especially for you. It summarizes the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Forest Plan in a simple, nontechnical way.

The proposed Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) are also available for your review if you would like to read them. The DEIS presents the existing conditions, effects of different alternatives, and comparisons of alternatives. The Forest Plan develops a ten-year plan based upon the Preferred Alternative identified in the DEIS. However, be aware that the combined documents are several inches thick and quite technical; certainly not the kind of high drama that will keep you on the edge of your chair!

Much of the wildlands and forestland in southern Oregon is publicly owned. The USDA Forest Service is one of three Federal agencies charged with responsibility for managing these lands. It is a challenging and, at times, frustrating task. Opinions vary widely concerning the purposes for which National Forests should serve, and what constitutes good Forest management. Balancing conflicting viewpoints within the context of a scientifically sound Forest Plan is no easy task; yet that is precisely what Congress and the American people expect from the Forest Service. That is what we have tried to do within this proposed management plan.

Among America's National Forests, the Siskiyou is a very special place. Few Forests are called upon to meet so many diverse needs. Fortunately, the Siskiyou is a diverse and productive forest capable of helping meet the wood product needs of the public and the less tangible, but no less important, recreational opportunities. It is also "home" for fish, wildlife, and other life forms of the forest ecosystem.

The quest for balance in resource management is not new to the Forest Service. We have been striving for it since our agency's founding in 1905. Over the years, our management philosophy, embodied in the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960, is perhaps best expressed by the phrase, "caring for the land and serving the people."

Admittedly, the management process has become more controversial than we would have hoped. However, as public servants, it is our job to try to meet the needs of all of our public. At times we have been quite successful in reaching agreement between forest user groups. At other times, highly polarized opinions have made agreement benefiting all extremely difficult. Still, we will continue to seek a concensus - particularly during this period between the draft and final Forest Plan.

Again, thank you for taking the time to study this Reviewer's Digest. We are quite sincere in our desire to have you help us shape a Forest Plan that strikes a solid balance between preservation and development of the many natural resources of the Siskiyou National Forest.

If you have questions concerning our proposal, please call or write. Let us hear from you soon. This is your Plan. Its implementation will have a significant impact on the future of southern Oregon.

**CITIZEN
INVOLVEMENT:
ESSENTIAL TO
SUCCESS OF
THE FOREST
PLANNING
PROCESS**

In 1976, Congress ratified the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). The Act mandated sweeping changes as to how the nation's public forest lands are managed.

The cornerstone of the NFMA is citizen involvement. Congress recognizes that opinions vary widely concerning the manner in which the nation's forests are managed. The citizen involvement and public comment phase of the Forest planning process is designed to give the public an opportunity to play a constructive role in helping shape Forest Plans. Under terms of the NFMA, the public comment phase of the planning process takes place after the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) are completed. The Siskiyou National Forest's DEIS and LRMP are now completed. The 90-day public comment period is officially underway.

Much has been written and said about how the Forest Service evaluates public input. Some claim we "count votes". Others say we simply check-off cards and form letters in favor of only the best written letters. Neither perspective is true. What we need are concise, thoughtful comments that reflect time spent reviewing our proposal. We are most interested in the rationale that support your point of view. We realize that not everyone has the time or ability to write a masterpiece. For this reason, your ideas count a great deal more than form. It is not important that your letter be properly punctuated or that your spelling be perfect. What is important is that you invest some time in telling us why you feel as you do about our proposed plan.

We are eager to meet with different groups, both during and following the comment period, to improve communication and understanding. Such communication will lead to an even better Forest Plan.

The proposed Forest Plan for the Siskiyou National Forest represents the culmination of years of very hard work on the part of our staff. This particular plan is a first for us. Following NFMA requirements, we have measurably changed the way we do our planning. In the past, National Forests prepared separate plans for each resource, e.g., timber, wildlife, wilderness, etc. The NFMA mandated development of a single plan for each Forest - one that integrated all forest resources into a single, well orchestrated, balanced plan. The work has been complex, demanding, and expensive - but we are confident that this draft Plan for the Siskiyou National Forest is an excellent beginning.

The DEIS for the Siskiyou National Forest includes a range of management alternatives for your consideration. Some of our alternatives lean heavily toward timber management. Others lean strongly to management of other Forest resources such as wilderness, old-growth, and wildlife habitat. To help you through the review process, we have selected one alternative we call our Preferred Alternative, which is the basis for the Forest Plan. We believe it strikes a balance between economic and other

environmental considerations. Not everyone will agree with our Preferred Alternative. Some may say we have placed too much emphasis on timber harvesting. Others may say we have placed too great an emphasis on other resources such as old-growth wildlife habitat or unroaded recreation. It remains for you to work with us to strike the best balance between equally important economic and other environmental considerations.

Each alternative, except Alternative NC (No Change), is in full compliance with all Federal and State laws concerning reforestation, fish and wildlife habitat management, and protection of wilderness resources - including the Wild and Scenic River sections of the Illinois and Rogue rivers. Many options are presented for sustaining the resources of our Forest. The No Change Alternative does not include the current interpretation for managing minimum requirements for old-growth habitat dependent wildlife species.

Why so many alternatives? Because opinions and values concerning Forest management vary widely. If Forest planning is to be a sensitive and responsive process, it must recognize and respect these differences of opinion. It must provide the best possible climate for resolution of conflicting viewpoints. We hope that this Forest Plan sets the tone for broad-based, constructive community involvement in keeping with the Congressional mandate.

If you have specific questions concerning this plan, or would like more information, please contact Greg Cox or Bob Ettner at the Siskiyou National Forest Headquarters, 200 N.E. Greenfield Road, Grants Pass, Oregon; phone (503) 479-5301. We'll do what we can to help.

If you are a member of a civic, community, or special interest group that is planning to respond to the Forest Plan, we would be pleased to meet with your group to discuss our draft proposal.

Remember, you have 90 days in which to complete your review and tell us, in writing, your opinion about this proposal, and what specific changes you would make to bring it closer to your point of view. Please address your letter to:

Ron McCormick
Forest Supervisor
Siskiyou National Forest
P.O. Box 440
Grants Pass, OR., 97526

Thank you for participating in the Forest planning process.

THE SISKIYOU
NATIONAL
FOREST: SOME
CONSIDER-
ATIONS

The Siskiyou National Forest is located in the southwestern corner of Oregon, with a small part in northern California (Figure R-1). The Forest lies within 50 miles of the Pacific Ocean. Total area of the Siskiyou National Forest is 1,162,030, which includes 69,728 acres of private and other government land within its boundary (Figures R-2 and R-3 provide land status details).

A quarter million acres of the Forest have been designated by Congress and the Forest Service to special uses. These special lands include Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness, Botanical areas, and Research Natural Areas. The five Wildernesses range in size up to the 179,850 acre Kalmiopsis Wilderness. These lands (Figure R-2) remain in an unroaded state and are either withdrawn or severely restricted for timber harvest, mining, recreation developments, and road construction.

Many special resource values occur within the Forest, such as wildlife and fish habitat, unique plants, minerals, and wilderness character. Unroaded areas, like the Kalmiopsis Wilderness, have essentially untouched ecosystems and old-growth forests which provide opportunities for solitude. An abundance of wildlife, steelhead and salmon, an occasional eagle, and rafters frequent the Illinois and Rogue rivers. The rivers also provide opportunities for recreationists who prefer the comfort of their trailers, motorhomes, and campers while staying at campgrounds such as Foster Bar. These values are managed in an efficient and effective manner to produce multiple benefits while minimizing tradeoffs between noncompatible uses.

The 842,000 acres located outside of protected Wildernesses, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and other special land classifications also have notable values. Some of these lands have several resources whose uses may not be compatible. Areas with rare or sensitive plants, unique interests, large fisheries, highly erosive soils, and old-growth forest are examples where the Forest cannot adequately support all uses of the land. Primitive recreation use is not compatible in the same area with road construction and timber management activities.

Timber management, fish production, wildlife use, and roaded recreation are generally compatible over much of the Forest. Developed campgrounds, such as Grayback Campground near Oregon Caves, are quite popular with locals as well as out-of-state tourists; but many of our day and overnight visitors prefer the privacy of their own undeveloped hide-a-ways. Relaxing scenery and glimpses of wildlife provide moments of enjoyment for auto tourists on day trips into the Forest. Wildlife enthusiasts hunt Roosevelt Elk, black bear, deer, and other game species, providing sport and meat for the table. The Winchuck, Elk, Chetco, Coquille, and numerous other streams provide essential habitat for the salmon and steelhead fisheries, and a desirable setting for recreationists, fishermen, and river guides. These Forest attractions enhance the livability of the area and attract retirees as well as their supporting industries.

Planting, growing, and harvesting of trees play a vital role in providing wildlife habitat diversity and economic stability of southern Oregon, particularly Josephine, Jackson, Coos, and Curry counties. Federal timber payments to public schools and county roads, forest industry payrolls, jobs, and income to the Federal treasury are generated by Forest management.

A comprehensive review of Forest planning opportunities must rightfully include a detailed discussion of the opportunities for compatible uses, environmental consequences, and economic results which would be triggered by changes in management of the Siskiyou National Forest. These changes are discussed in greater detail in the next section entitled, "SEEKING A BALANCE: THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE".



LAND STATUS

SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

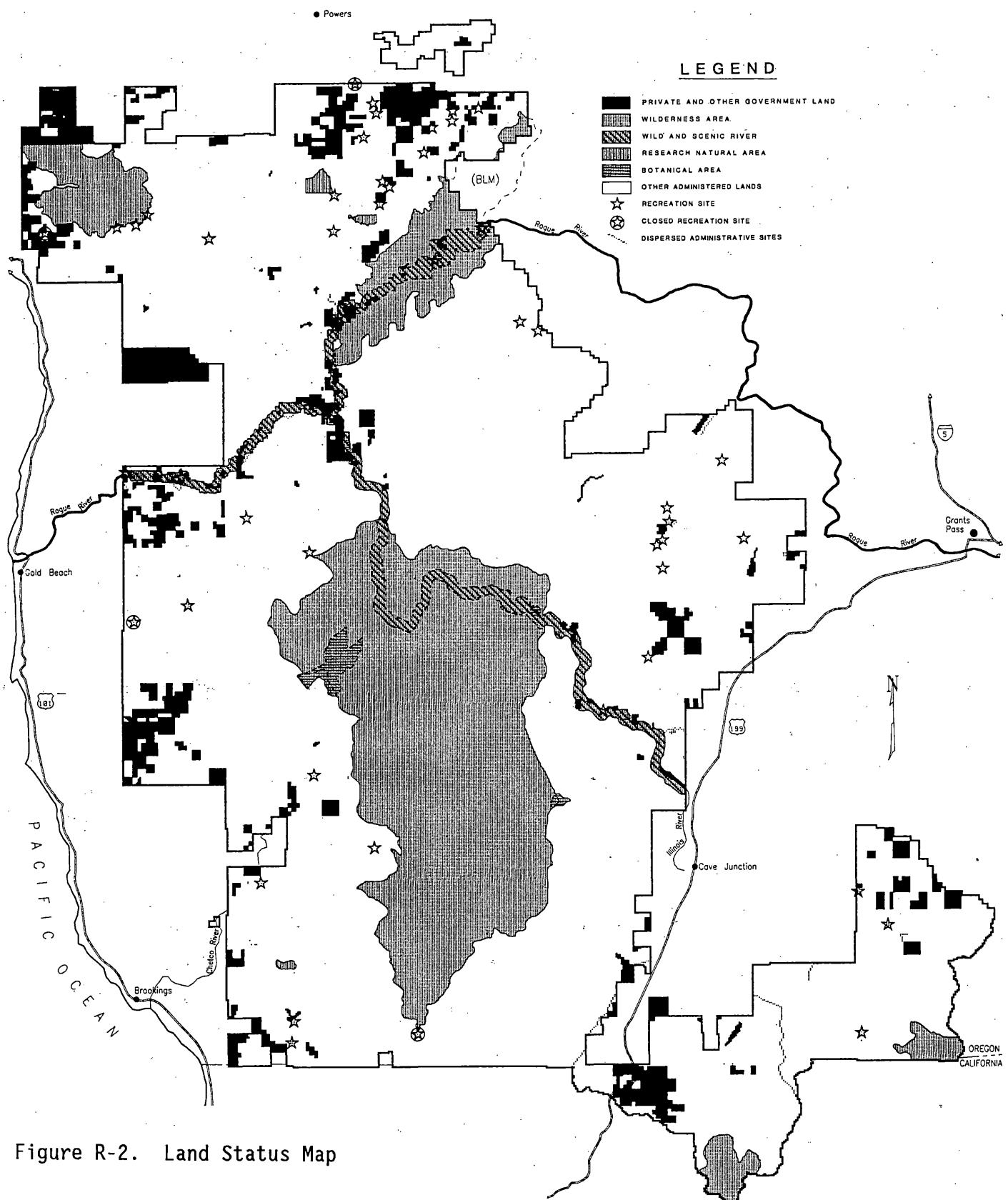


Figure R-2. Land Status Map

		Restricted Uses or Activities	Acres Remaining
I.	Total National Forest Area		
A.	Other Ownerships	69,728	1,162,030
			1,092,302
II.	Non-Forested		54,932
A.	Water	1,570	
B.	Non-Forest (not stocked with 10% tree cover) tree cover)	36,412	
C.	Lands developed for purposes other than timber production (Admin/Roads)	16,950	
			1,037,370
III.	Forested Lands		250,040
A.	Wilderness	232,495	
1.	Kalmiopsis	(179,850)	
2.	Wild Rogue	(26,708)	
3.	Grassy Knob	(17,200)	
4.	Red Buttes	(3,414)	
5.	Siskiyou	(5,323)	
B.	Wild Rivers	2,043	
1.	Rogue	(5,226)	
2.	Illinois	(9,275)	
C.	Scenic Rivers	7,977	
1.	Rogue	(2,541)	
2.	Illinois	(5,436)	
D.	Recreation Rivers	4,501	
1.	Rogue	(3,959)	
2.	Illinois	(542)	
E.	Research Natural Areas	1,957	
1.	Coquille River Falls	(501)	
2.	Port-Orford-cedar	(1,120)	
3.	Wheeler Creek	(336)	
F.	Botanical Areas	1,067	
1.	Big Craggies	(3,803)	
2.	Babyfoot	(352)	
3.	York Creek	(320)	
IV.	General Forest		787,330

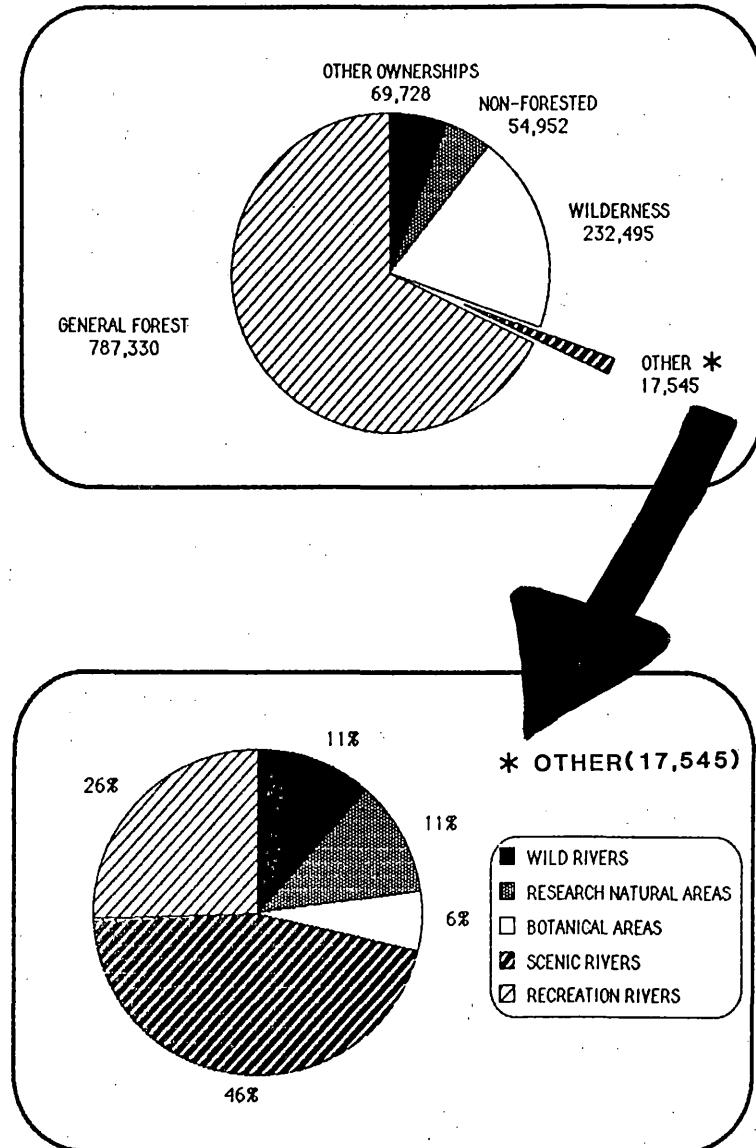


Figure R-3. Land Status Acreage

**SEEKING A
BALANCE:
THE
PREFERRED
ALTERNATIVE**

Thirteen different management alternatives have been developed for your consideration. Each alternative is different from the others; each places greater or lesser emphasis on timber production, old-growth protection, water quality, wildlife and fisheries habitat, recreation opportunity, visual quality, and mineral accessibility.

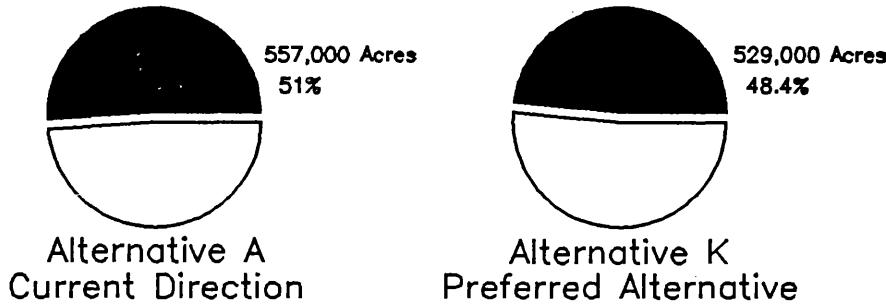
The Regional Forester selected a preferred alternative which offers a balance between economic and other environmental considerations. From a people perspective, it addresses the recreational and timber supply needs of the public. From a natural resource perspective, it addresses the need to increase protection of old growth forests, improve water quality, improve existing fish habitat, maintain the diversity of wildlife habitat and protect the visual quality of main recreation travelways.

The best way to interpret the Preferred Alternative is to compare it to current management of the Siskiyou. In Forest Service language, this is a comparison of the "Current Direction" (Alternative A) with the "Preferred" (Alternative K). (Very small versions of the Forest map with Management Areas for Alternatives A and K are shown in Figures R-4 and R-5.)

By way of comparison:

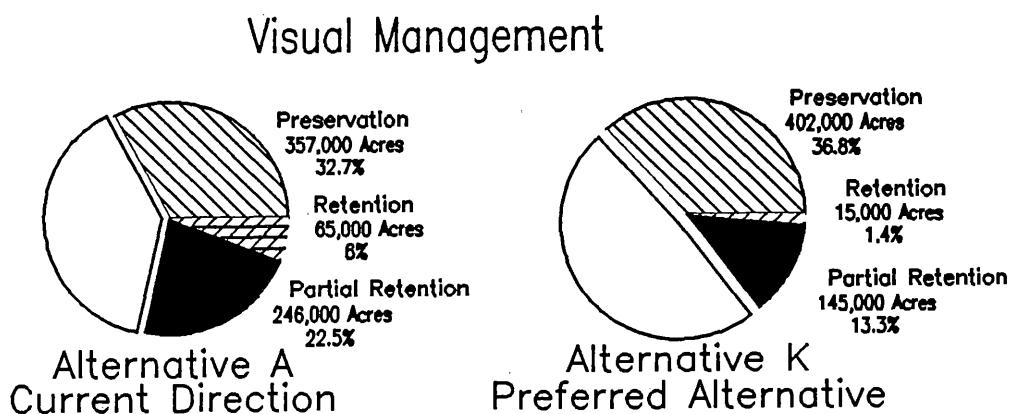
1. Alternative K offers less timber for sale (a drop from 162 to 150 million board feet per year), but still addresses the need for a continuing public supply of timber by accessing many unroaded areas and intensively managing some areas for timber production. The change in volume can be closely correlated with the acreage remaining in the land base as selected suitable for timber production. Selected suitable acreage for Alternative K is 28,000 acres less than under current management. This drop in the suitable land base from Alternatives A to K is mostly attributable to Custodial (Roadless) and Supplemental Resource Management Area assignments.

Area Selected as Suitable for Timber Management

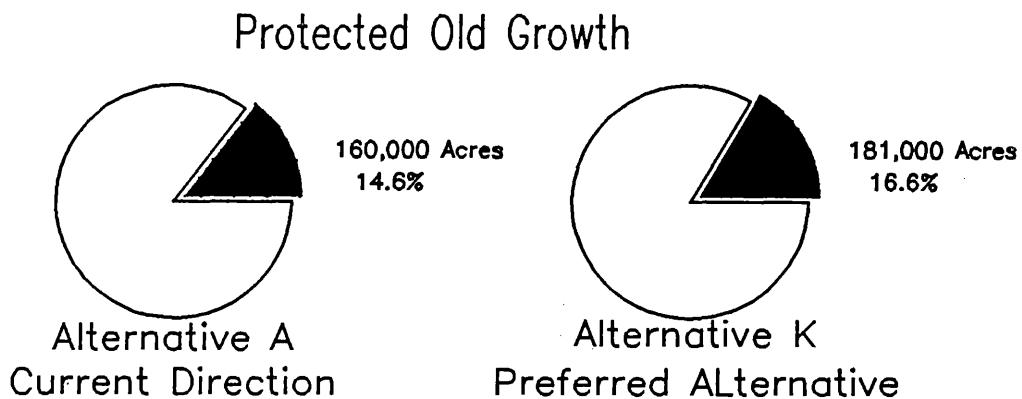


2. Alternative K reduces federal receipts paid to Coos, Curry, Josephine, and Del Norte counties, and all O&C counties by one million dollars per year due to less timber offered for sale. This difference is a direct reflection of the change in timber production between the two alternatives.

3. Alternative K has 106,000 fewer acres managed for visual objectives of Preservation, Retention, and Partial Retention. The reduced visual assignments were made in areas that have light use and average scenery in terms of quality and variety. However, Alternative K does emphasize visual quality management along major travelways and in the more scenic sections of the Forest.



4. Alternative K increases protected old growth acreage primarily through additional assignments to Custodial (Roadless) and Supplemental Resource Management Areas. Less big game forage is produced due to less timber harvest, resulting in 1,200 fewer wildlife user days (WFUD's). However, it does address the needs for wildlife improvements, snag habitat requirements, and old-growth and mature forest habitat for spotted owls, pileated woodpeckers, pine martens and other old-growth dependent species.

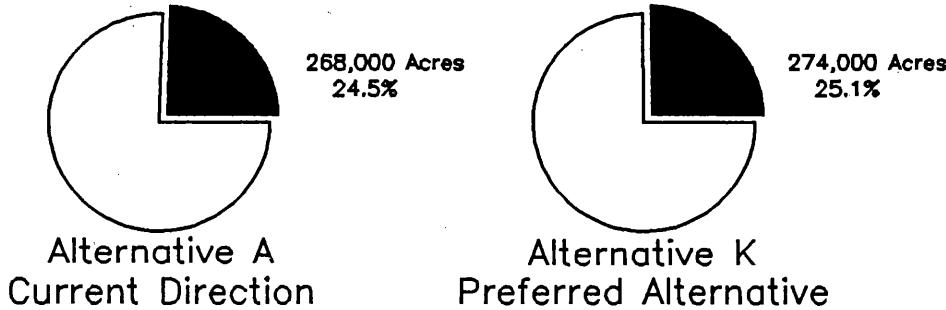


5. Alternative K budgets \$350,000 per year for fish habitat enhancement and \$230,000 per year for soil and water resource improvements. These programs are expected to have a significant, long-term beneficial effect on the Siskiyou fisheries and, at the same time, result in decreased stream sedimentation and improved water quality. Streamsides and areas with a high potential for erosion and sedimentation are either removed from the area suitable for timber production or have been assigned to Management Areas (such as Supplemental Resource) that greatly restrict activity which would disturb sensitive soils. More fishing (4,000 WFUD's) and higher water quality (14,800 tons of sediment per decade less) result from the implementation of Alternative K.

6. Alternative K addresses the need for maintaining representative populations of diverse plant life by assigning an additional 7,700 acres to Botanical and Research Natural Areas.

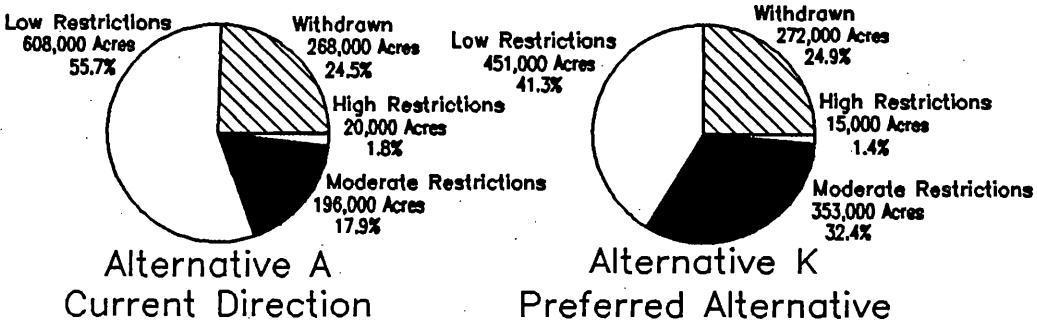
7. Alternative K increases the area available for unroaded primitive and semi-primitive recreation. The total area represents 25 percent of the Forest. Much of the added 6,000 acres is located adjacent to the Illinois Wild and Scenic River.

Unroaded Recreation



8. Alternative K keeps 75 percent of the Siskiyou accessible to the mining industry. The amount of land withdrawn or with high restrictions on mineral exploration and development is increased by 10,000 acres. With this increase, regulations restricting and, in some cases, prohibiting mining, will be implemented along the Wild and Scenic sections of the Rogue and Illinois rivers. Similar restrictions apply to Wilderness, Research Natural Area, Botanical, and Designated Wildlife Habitat Management Areas. The increased area of moderate restrictions for Alternative K is attributable to a change in emphasis (from low to moderate) in visual quality for the Partial Retention Visual Management Area.

Levels of Mineral Restrictions 1/



Overall, the Siskiyou National Forest will not change much in terms of its overall appearance. By the year 2000, some of the Forest's currently unroaded timber potential will have been developed. Other areas, better suited to recreation and wildlife habitat management, will be left in an unroaded state. Fish habitat conditions will have been substantially upgraded on many tributary streams where salmon and steelhead spawn. Developed recreation sites, primarily campgrounds, will be open for business. Other areas, more suited to primitive recreation, will be left in an undeveloped state.

ALTERNATIVE A

SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

3/8 in = 1 mile

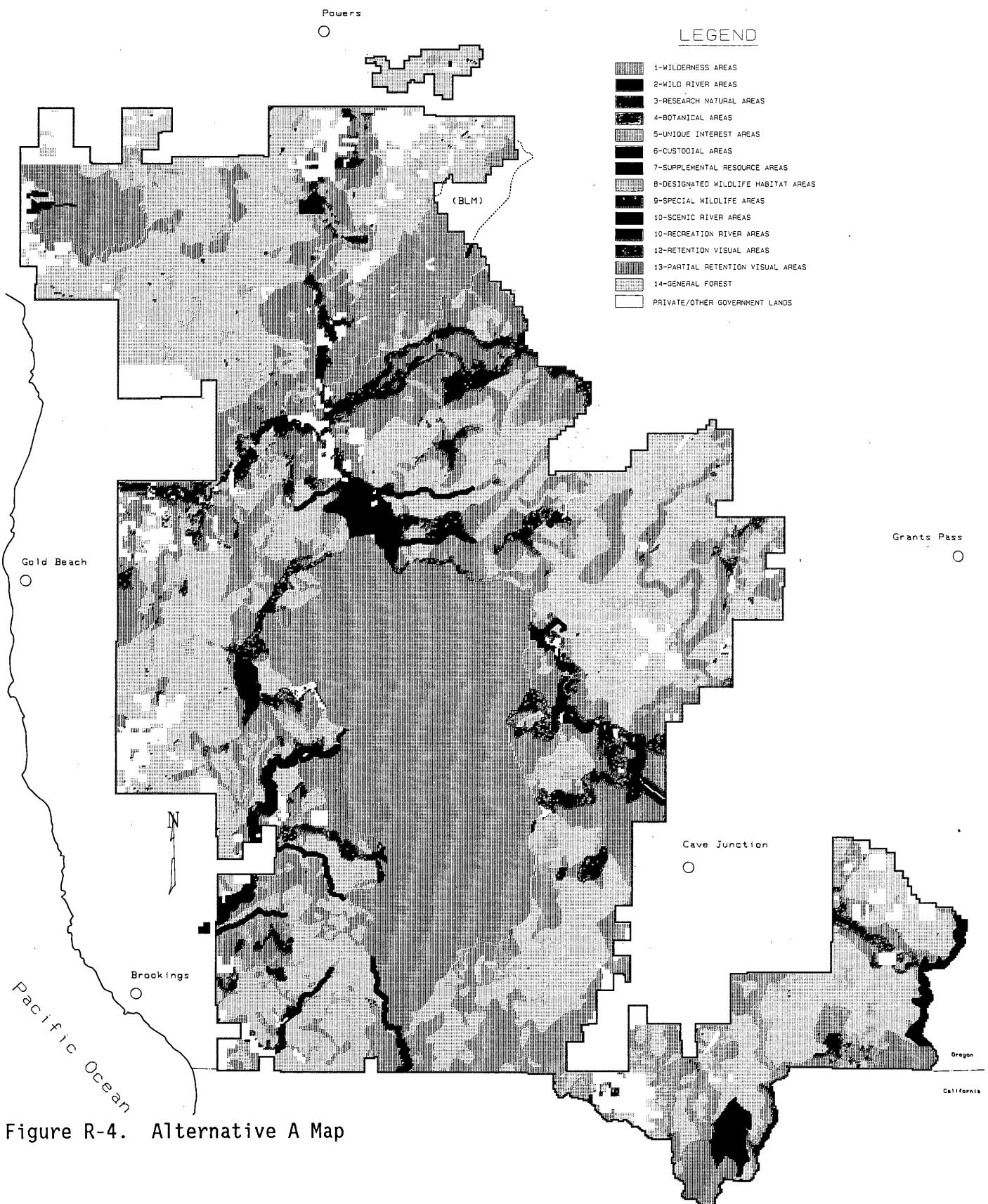


Figure R-4. Alternative A Map

ALTERNATIVE K SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

3/8 in = 1 mile

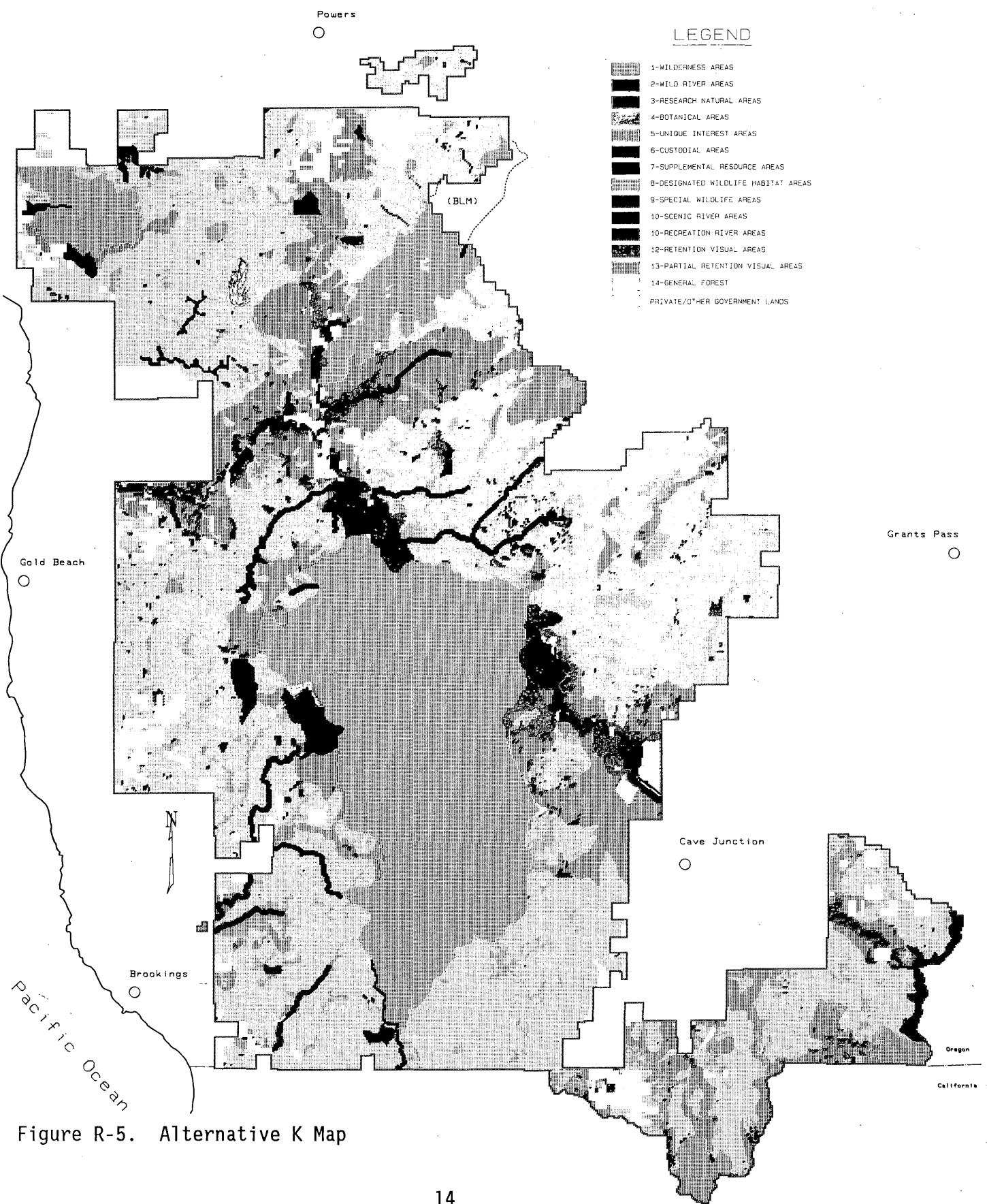


Figure R-5. Alternative K Map

THE PLANNING
PROCESS:

THE
IMPORTANCE OF
IDENTIFYING
LAND
MANAGEMENT
AREAS

Not all forest acres on the Siskiyou National Forest are equal. Some lands are better suited for timber production. Some are more appropriately left in an unroaded status. Streamsides and areas containing old-growth forest, in particular, are better suited as habitat for fish and wildlife. Other sites offer excellent recreation potential.

The Forest manager's task is to identify these areas, develop appropriate management objectives, then blend the objectives so that natural differences between designated land Management Areas are taken into consideration. If all of this sounds a bit complicated, it is. There are 14 Management Area designations identified for the Siskiyou National Forest. Blending planning objectives is a challenging task involving tradeoffs, some of which favor timber production, recreational use, and/or other natural resource values.

A description of Management Areas 1 through 14 follows. Pie charts, which portray the area as a percent of the total Forest (1,092,302 acres), accompany each area description. Table R-1, at the conclusion of the Management Area discussion, displays how much of each Management Area is within each of the 13 Forest Plan alternatives. A brief description of each alternative follows Table R-1.

NOTE

Although many areas have multiple resource values, lands can only be assigned to one Management Area. Stated another way, each acre can only be managed under one prescription. In order to systematically assign land to Management Areas, a hierarchy was developed based on the level of ground disturbance or vegetation manipulation provided for within each Management Area.

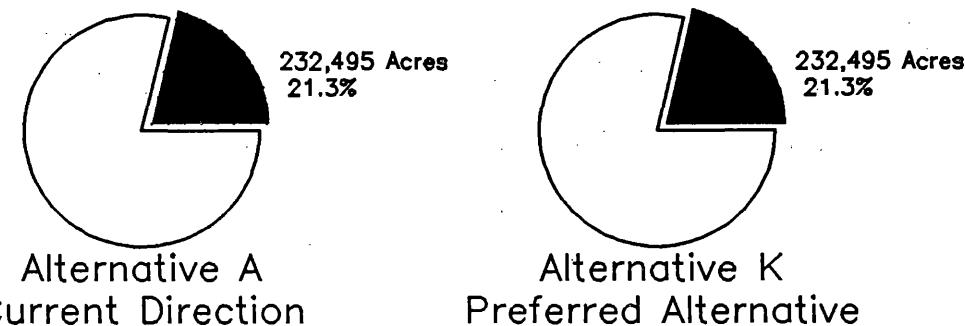
The Management Areas are numbered in order of increasing activity, from the least land management activity to the most. For example, Management Area 1 (Wilderness) is the most restrictive. Management Area 14 (General Forest) is at the other end of the spectrum with the most road construction and timber management activity, and least restrictions on mining.

Where alternative design results in overlaps, the acres are assigned to the Management Area which is the most restrictive to assure that resource objectives will be achieved. This precludes double counting and assures that each acre will have just one set of management directions.

**MANAGEMENT
AREA 1 -
WILDERNESS**

Wilderness is essentially undisturbed ecosystems where natural processes continue with a minimum of human interferences. They are pristine, unroaded landscapes that provide an opportunity for solitude. The areas are managed in compliance with the Wilderness Act of 1964. No changes in Wilderness designations accompany any alternative.

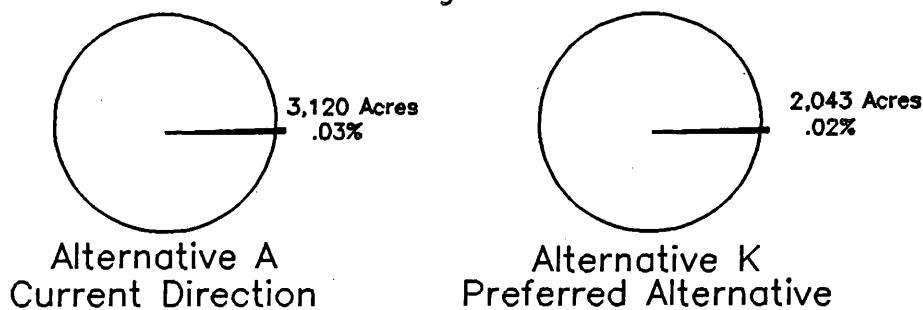
Wilderness Management Area



**MANAGEMENT
AREA 2 -
WILD RIVER**

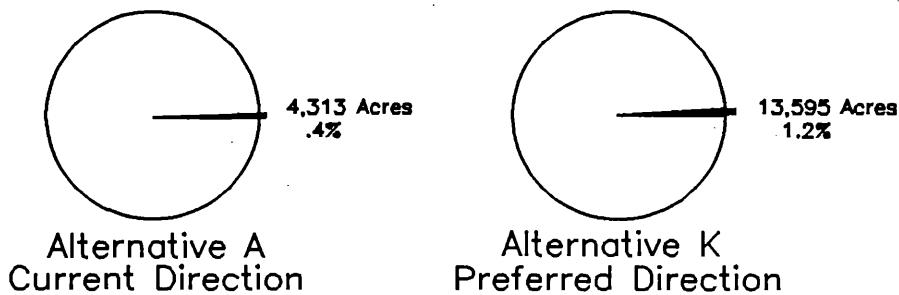
Management Area 2 consists of the 'Wild' segments of the Rogue and Illinois rivers, which were designated by Congress, and segments on the inventoried Chetco and North Fork Smith rivers. The Wild classification is reserved for rivers that are free flowing, free of impoundments, and generally inaccessible except by trail. These areas are managed to maintain their natural, free flowing and primitive character of the rivers and immediate environs. Included in the two inventoried segments are 230 acres tentatively suitable for timber production. The reduction depicted here is a result of not recommending the two inventoried rivers for further study or classification.

Wild River Management Area



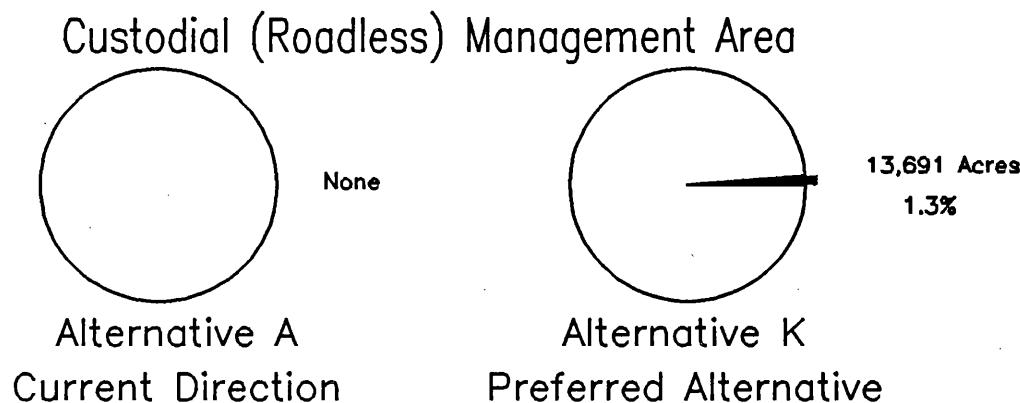
MANAGEMENT AREA 3 - RESEARCH NATURAL AREA	Management Area 3 contains distinctive natural ecosystems designated, or proposed, as part of the Research Natural Area Program for scientific and educational purposes. Research Natural Areas (RNA's) are sites which typify an undisturbed aquatic or terrestrial ecosystem where natural features are preserved for scientific purposes and natural processes are allowed to dominate. Three existing RNA's remain constant at 1,957 acres in all alternatives. Four additional areas, totaling 2,797 acres (1,505 acres tentatively suitable for timber production), are being considered for recommendation to the RNA program.
MANAGEMENT AREA 4 - BOTANICAL	Management Area 4 includes the best representations found on the Forest of unusual plants indigenous to southwestern Oregon. There are three existing Botanical areas totaling 4,475 acres. Twenty-two additional areas containing a total of 33,931 acres (16,441 acres tentatively suitable for timber production) are being considered for designation. Acres assigned to this Management Area would be managed with emphasis on the protection and enhancement of the rare plant resources; other uses consistent with these goals would be allowed. These areas would not have programmed timber harvest; other ground disturbing or vegetation manipulating activities may be significantly restricted.

Research Natural Area, Botanical and Unique Interest Management Areas

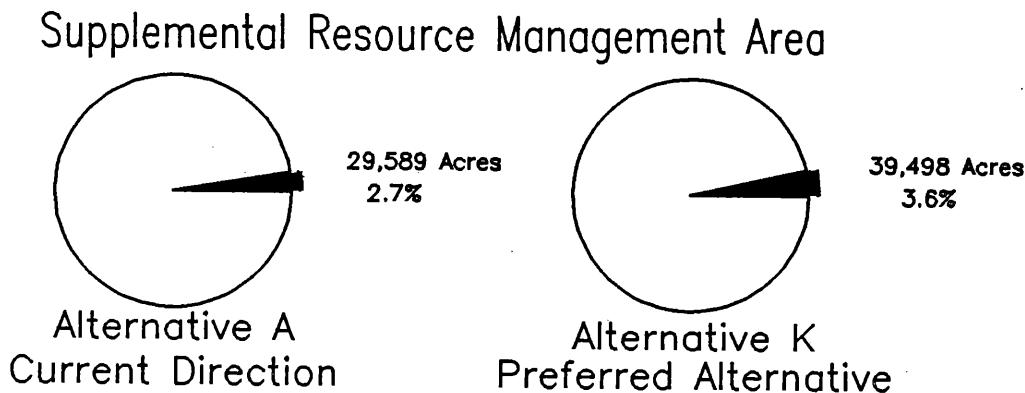


MANAGEMENT AREA 5 - UNIQUE INTEREST	Management Area 5 protects significant cultural, historic, or exceptional geologic sites on the Forest. Development or vegetation manipulation for commodity production would not be allowed. Thirteen such areas containing 1,705 acres (766 acres tentatively suitable for timber production) are considered for designation.
--------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

MANAGEMENT AREA 6 - CUSTODIAL (ROADLESS) Custodial (Roadless) Management Areas will be retained in their natural state and will provide recreational and other resource opportunities associated with large unroaded areas. Various levels of trail development are prescribed to increase recreation carrying capacity, yet maintain Primitive and Semi-primitive character. Eighteen unroaded areas, totaling 314,162 acres (171,844 acres tentatively suitable for timber production), are being considered in the DEIS. The increased acreage in Alternative K are portions of the inventoried North and South Kalmiopsis roadless areas which border the Wild and Scenic Illinois River. The acreage shown does not include inventoried area that is in the above Management Area 2 through 5 assignments.



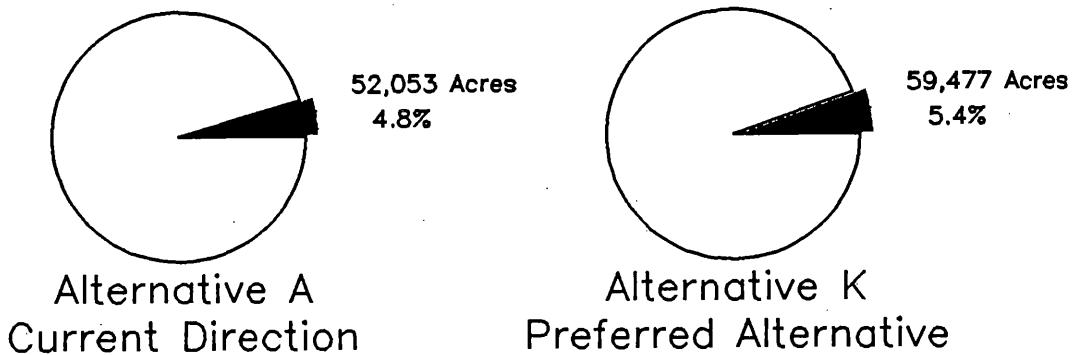
MANAGEMENT AREA 7 - SUPPLEMENTAL RESOURCE Areas considered highly productive (or critical) habitat for fish or wildlife, or necessary for the maintenance of watershed conditions, are provided in this Management Area designation. Management objectives include maintenance of near-natural conditions while permitting limited levels of activity, such as through-road construction or habitat improvement projects. No timber harvest is programmed from these areas, but activity is permitted to salvage or protect stands from disease and insect infestations. Thirty-two areas, totaling 76,281 acres (45,312 acres tentatively suitable for timber production), are considered for Supplemental Resource designation.



**MANAGEMENT
AREA 8 -
DESIGNATED
WILDLIFE
HABITAT**

Management direction for this designation protects habitat for spotted owls, pileated woodpeckers, and pine martens. These three animals are indicator species for all wildlife inhabitants of mature or old-growth forests. This Management Area includes habitat needed to meet minimum management requirement (MMR) objectives. Management direction includes requirements to maintain those old-growth characteristics necessary for the sustenance of dependent wildlife species. No timber harvest activity is programmed. A total of 153,400 acres are necessary to meet MMR's that provide viable population levels in perpetuity. Much of this is overlapped by more restrictive Management Areas, e.g., Wilderness. Only 29,363 acres are tentatively suitable for timber production. An additional 57,758 acres (41,074 acres tentatively suitable for timber production) are considered in some alternatives to supplement the MMR's.

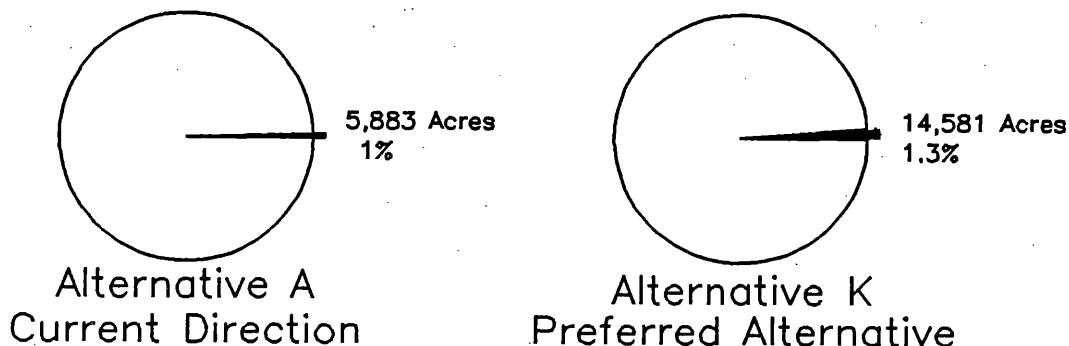
Designated Wildlife Habitat Management Area



**MANAGEMENT
AREA 9 -
SPECIAL
WILDLIFE
SITE**

Management Area 9 consists of special wildlife habitat sites which are important components for overall wildlife habitat diversity. Examples include meadows, lakes, tanoak stands, wet areas, rock bluffs, and other areas frequented by wildlife. Management direction precludes programmed timber harvest, but allows site-disturbing activities that are not contrary to the overall objective of preserving special wildlife habitats. A total of 25,004 acres (including 6,994 acres tentatively suitable for timber production) are considered for designation.

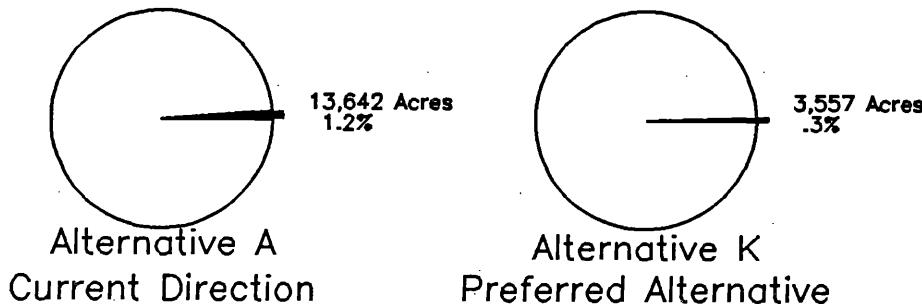
Special Wildlife Site Management Area



**MANAGEMENT
AREA 10 -
SCENIC/
RECREATION
RIVER**

Management Area 10 currently includes segments of the Rogue and Illinois rivers and adjacent corridors of land classified by Congress as 'Scenic' and 'Recreational'; in addition, segments of the inventoried Chetco and North Fork Smith rivers are included. These areas are managed for multiple uses with primary emphasis on recreation and scenic quality. Timber management is planned at a low level where it can be accomplished consistent with meeting these other objectives. Existing designated areas total 12,478 acres (6,125 acres tentatively suitable for timber production). The two inventoried rivers being considered for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System also contain segments which meet the criteria for Scenic and Recreational river designation. A total of 8,324 acres (5,682 acres tentatively suitable for timber production) are evaluated. The reduction depicted for Alternative K is a result of not recommending the two inventoried rivers for further study or classification.

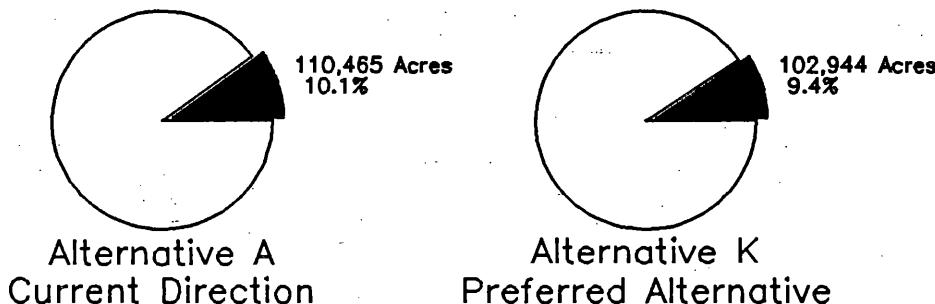
Scenic/Recreation River Management Area



**MANAGEMENT
AREA 11 -
RIPARIAN**

Management Area 11 contains riparian areas along perennial streams within lands tentatively suitable for timber production. The actual width of the Riparian area is determined on the ground and varies for site-specific conditions. There are an estimated 175,500 acres Forest-wide (approximately 99,000 acres tentatively suitable for timber production). Prescriptions include multiple uses, with emphasis on watershed, fisheries, and recreation. Timber production is constrained within the Riparian Management Area. Reduced acres in Alternative K are primarily due to those acres being assigned to Supplemental Resource area management.

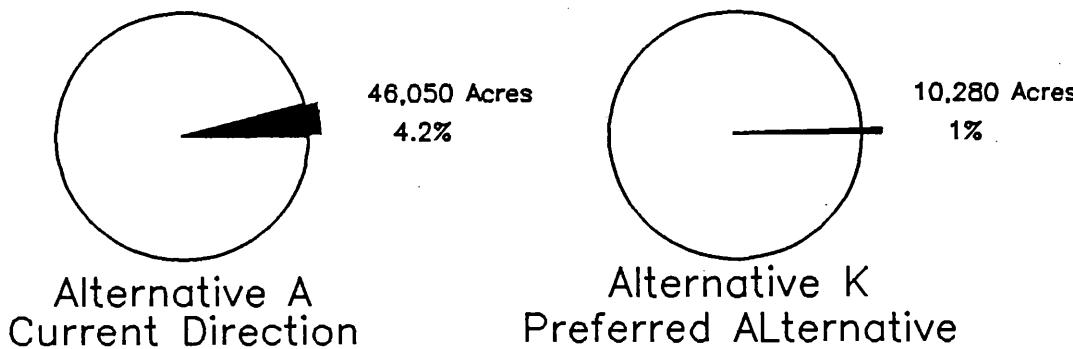
Riparian Management Area



**MANAGEMENT
AREA 12 -
RETENTION
VISUAL**

Management Area 12 consists primarily of land that is immediately adjacent to, and visible from, major travel routes, rivers and other high use recreation areas. Maintenance of scenic quality is emphasized and timber would be produced at a low level. There are 81,480 acres inventoried for the Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of Retention (46,657 acres tentatively suitable for timber production. Part or all of these acres are assigned to Retention based on the objectives of the alternative being considered. Due to the reduction of the timber base in other land use assignments, some tradeoffs in Alternative K were made in the inventoried VQO to sustain timber harvest near the current level.

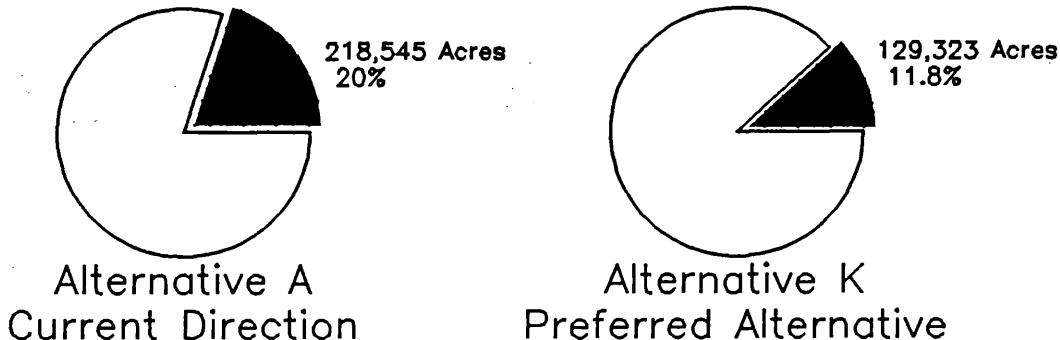
Retention Visual Management Area



**MANAGEMENT
AREA 13 -
PARTIAL
RETENTION
VISUAL**

Management Area 13 consists of land that is visible from major and secondary travel routes, rivers and other high use areas, but allow for a greater level of activity than under the Retention objectives of Management Area 12. The total area inventoried as Partial Retention is 287,700 acres (194,190 acres are tentatively suitable for timber production). These areas are managed for multiple uses including recreation, timber production, and wildlife habitat. There is a priority on the maintenance of scenic quality and there is a minor reduction in timber production to allow for accomplishing these visual objectives. As with Retention, there were tradeoffs made in the inventoried VQO to sustain harvest near current levels.

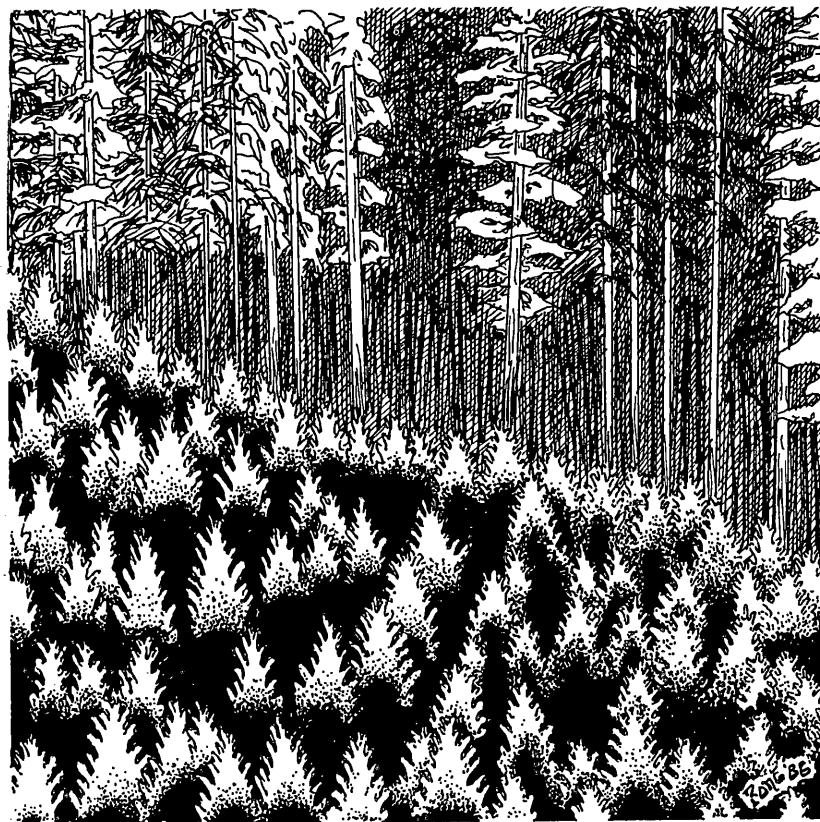
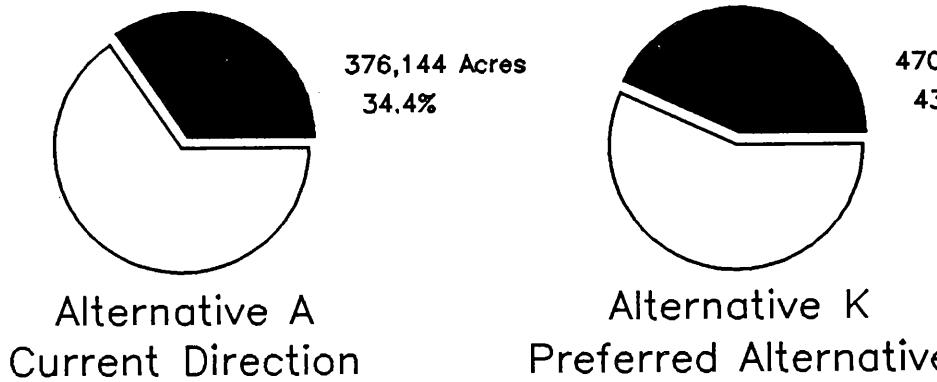
Partial Retention Visual Management Area



**MANAGEMENT
AREA 14 -
GENERAL
FOREST**

This Management Area includes forested land which is managed for multiple uses including timber production, recreation, and maintenance of many wildlife habitats. Other uses and land classifications are also included in the General Forest Management Area such as developed campgrounds, roads, utility corridors, cultural sites, administrative sites, and unsuitable timber land.

General Forest Management Area





Fong '86

RAFTERS FLOATING THE WILD AND SCENIC ROGUE RIVER

Table R-1. Acreage in Management Areas by Alternative

Management Area No.-Name	ALTERNATIVE										
	A and A- No Change	Departure	B	C	D	D1	E	G	K and K- Departure	L	M
1-Wilderness	232,495	232,495	232,495	232,495	232,495	232,495	232,495	232,495	232,495	232,495	232,495
2-Wild River	3,120	3,120	2,043	2,043	2,043	2,043	2,043	3,120	3,120	2,043	2,043
3-Research Natural Area	3,249	3,249	3,349	3,349	3,349	3,349	3,349	4,693	4,693	4,704	4,704
4-Botanical	1,067	1,067	5,648	5,648	5,648	5,648	24,267	35,658	7,296	7,296	35,658
5-Unique Interest	0	0	395	395	395	395	1,568	1,333	1,595	1,595	1,333
6-Custodial (Roadless)	0	0	0	0	0	0	301,737	150,431	13,691	126,698	296,520
7-Supplemental Resource	29,589	29,589	13,739	1,285	13,739	13,739	27,680	50,453	39,498	36,432	36,144
8-Designated Wildlife Habitat	5,082	52,053	52,885	55,109	52,885	52,885	39,242	70,858	59,477	49,498	53,125
9-Special Wildlife Site	6,261	5,883	9,195	9,477	9,195	9,195	7,547	8,640	14,581	10,336	7,029
10-Scenic/Recreation River	15,248	13,642	9,526	9,526	9,526	9,526	6,192	5,963	3,557	2,762	5,850
11-Riparian	122,279	110,465	111,749	115,743	111,749	111,749	62,337	72,483	102,944	88,654	56,139
Prescription B	(84,517)	(81,318)	(48,747)	(83,528)	(48,770)	(44,664)	(0)	(0)	(69,895)	(21,394)	(0)
Prescription C	(0)	(0)	(33,044)	(0)	(33,059)	(30,276)	(0)	(45,212)	(6,161)	(36,901)	(0)
Prescription Minimum Level	(37,762)	(29,147)	(29,958)	(32,215)	(29,920)	(36,809)	(62,337)	(27,271)	(26,888)	(30,359)	(56,139)
12-Retention Visual	50,715	46,050	7,678	0	7,678	7,678	19,622	23,060	10,280	13,275	17,479
13-Partial Retention Visual	229,802	218,545	94,282	86,551	94,282	94,282	116,281	149,830	129,323	120,998	109,448
14-General Forest	393,395	376,144	549,318	570,681	549,318	549,318	245,521	283,285	470,818	395,516	233,269 1/
TOTAL NATIONAL FOREST LAND	1,092,302	1,092,302	1,092,302	1,092,302	1,092,302	1,092,302	1,092,302	1,092,302	1,092,302	1,092,302	1,092,302

1/ Includes 97,661 acres not accessible from existing roads and with no programmed timber harvest in this alternative.

MORE CHOICES: ALTERNATIVES TO THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

MORE CHOICES: ALTERNATIVES Although we believe the Preferred Alternative (Alternative K) represents a good balance of economic and other environmental considerations for the Siskiyou National Forest, it is clearly not the only management alternative. There are 12 more for your review and consideration.

These 12 alternatives are presented below in brief. If you would like more detailed information concerning any or all of these alternatives, please contact us or dig into the DEIS.

Following the 12 alternative briefs, you will find a series of line graphs designed to portray each of our 13 alternatives in terms of their impact on (1) timber supply (2) protected old growth (3) fisheries habitat and water quality (4) wild and scenic rivers (5) sensitive plant habitat (6) forest scenic values (7) wildlife habitat (8) unroaded recreation activity and (9) mineral accessibility. These charts, and their narrative explanations, enable you to make some quantitative judgements concerning the appropriateness of each alternative as it relates to your own set of values and priorities.

There is no denying that each of the 13 alternatives involve tradeoffs between economic and other environmental considerations. Understanding the process of weighing alternatives and tradeoffs is important. The Forest has a fixed land base; additional acres to satisfy every need are no longer available. Therefore, comments that discuss viable options are much more valuable than those that simply wish for more of everything.

ALTERNATIVE NC (NO CHANGE)	This is the "No Change" alternative which continues the present course of action established in the 1962 Timber Management Plan (Siskiyou Working Circle), as amended to account for changes in the land base resulting from Wilderness, and Wild and Scenic River allocations. The Timber Management Plan did not include the integrated resource management planning required by the NFMA. More specifically, Alternative NC does not contain the Minimum Management Requirements (MMR's) found in all other alternatives.
ALTERNATIVE A (NO ACTION)	This is the "No Action" alternative required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). It would continue the present course of action established in approved Forest Plans and policies that are consistent with present laws and regulations, and requirements needed to comply with NFMA. Timber production, combined with maintenance of inventoried Visual Quality Objectives (VQO's), are emphasized in this alternative. Wildlife and fisheries resources are emphasized to a lesser extent.
ALTERNATIVE A-DEPARTURE	Using the same land allocations and management direction as Alternative A, Alternative A-Departure would maintain the current timber program for the next two decades. Average annual timber harvest levels in subsequent decades would have to decline to compensate for the high level of cutting in the immediate future.



ALTERNATIVE B (RPA) This alternative is designed to meet the production targets established in **A Recommended Renewable Resources Program - 1980 Update** and the goals of **Forestry Program for Oregon (1977)**. High levels of timber production are emphasized during the first two decades through departures from nondeclining yield. Timber harvest in subsequent decades would have to decline to compensate for the high level of cutting. Fisheries management is emphasized and big-game wildlife populations would increase due to forage that results from timber harvest activity.

ALTERNATIVE C Timber management opportunities are emphasized in this alternative, producing current levels of timber volume on a nondeclining yield basis. Under implementation of NFMA regulations, Alternative C has the highest amount of land selected as suitable for timber production, and the highest long-term sustained timber yield. Hunting and roaded recreation opportunities are increased as a result of the timber program. Land assignments for other objectives are among the lowest of the alternatives considered.

ALTERNATIVE D Goods and services having established market prices are emphasized in this alternative. Intensive timber production would utilize 89 percent of the land tentatively suitable for timber production. An increase in anadromous fish is achieved by applying prescriptions that provide additional stream protection.

ALTERNATIVE D1 This alternative is identical to Alternative D, except timber harvest rotation lengths would be shortened. This allows higher timber outputs without any harvest declines in the future. Stands of trees that are as much as twenty years younger than the normal rotation age of 90 to 100 years would be harvested. Average annual timber harvest volumes would be approximately 10 percent higher than Alternative D.

ALTERNATIVE E Aesthetic values of the Forest are emphasized in this alternative by promoting goods and services which do not necessarily have established market values. Land assignments that benefit old growth, anadromous fish, Wild and Scenic Rivers, sensitive plants, visual quality, and roadless recreation are among the highest of any alternative considered. Former RARE II areas, for example, would be maintained for the next 10 to 15 years in a roadless condition.

ALTERNATIVE G This alternative is designed to promote the health and productivity of the Forest's water-related resources, particularly rivers and streams associated with the Illinois drainage. Alternative G preserves many existing unroaded areas and favors management governed by visual quality objectives (VQO's) to maintain the natural scenery and to accommodate recreation-oriented industries. Low to moderate levels of timber production are provided by land assignments that emphasize wildlife diversity and travel corridors, protection of old growth, enhancement of water quality for fisheries, and protection of sensitive plants.

ALTERNATIVE K-DEPARTURE Land assignments and management direction for this alternative are identical to Alternative K, except for the timber program. Timber harvest schedules would depart from nondeclining flow to continue the current level of programmed harvest for the Forest. Annual sell volume would decline following the second decade.

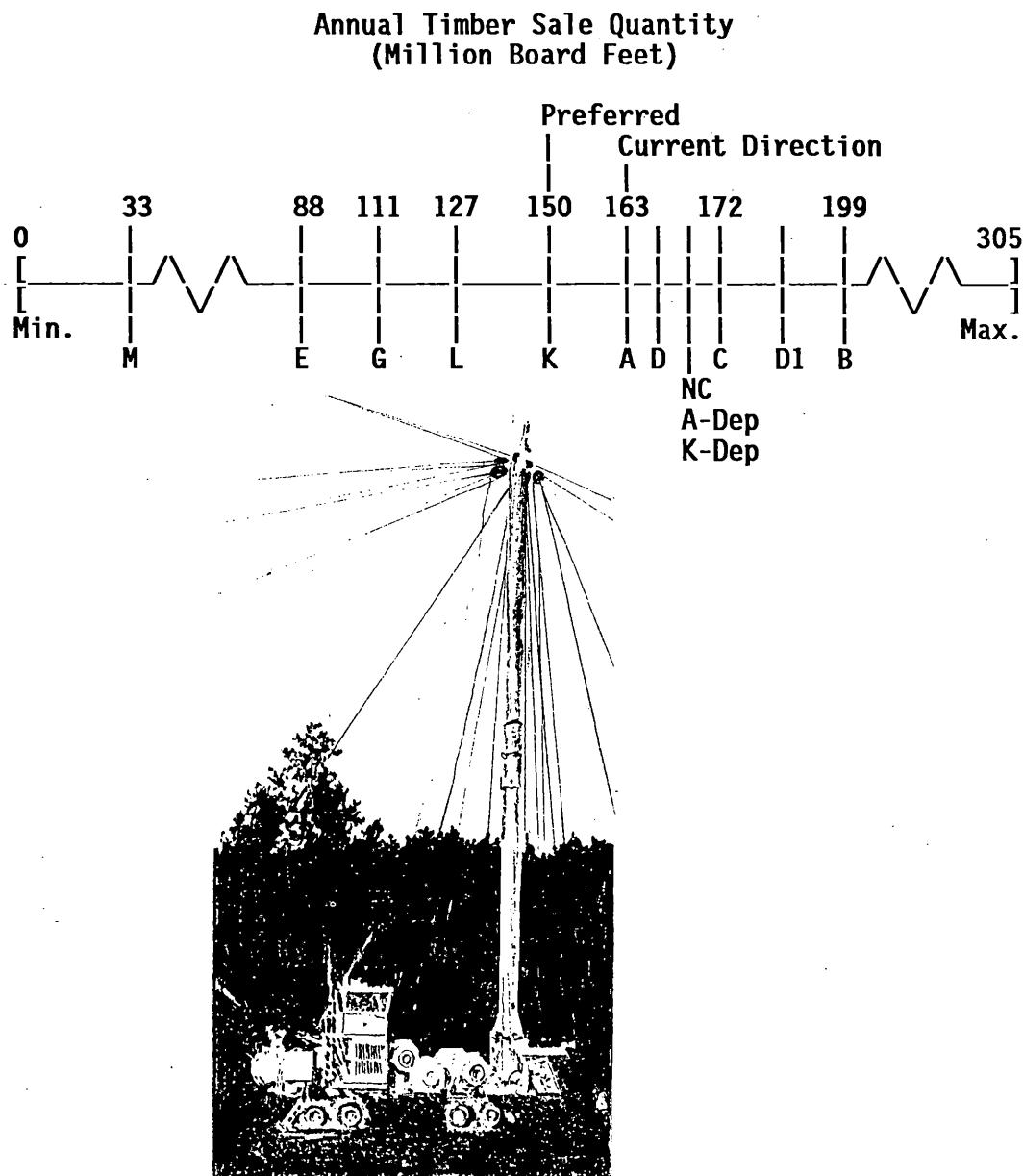
ALTERNATIVE L Preservation of the North Kalmiopsis, old growth, and visual quality is the dominant theme of this alternative. Land assignments for these resource areas are among the highest of any alternative considered. Much of the undeveloped area around the Illinois River corridor would remain in a roadless condition. Low to moderate levels of timber production and big-game hunting opportunities would be provided in this alternative.

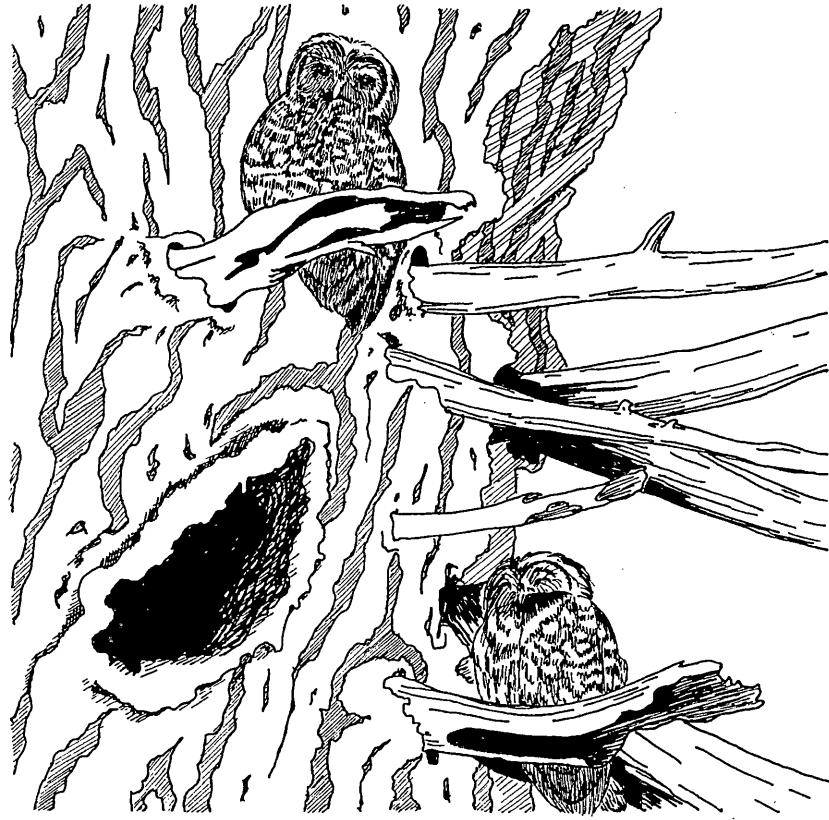
ALTERNATIVE M This alternative would limit all development activities to those portions of the Forest currently under active management. Timber management would utilize rotation lengths of 250 years, and harvest activity would occur only on lands accessible from existing roads. No new roads would be built. Land assignments for this alternative yield the fewest development opportunities and the greatest level of protection for old growth, water quality, Wild and Scenic Rivers, visual quality, and unroaded areas of any alternative considered.

TIMBER SUPPLY

Those alternatives that have first decade timber output significantly higher than the current direction result in increased economic value, jobs, income, payment to counties, and revenue to the U.S. Treasury. A decrease in water quality and significantly less old growth are the primary adverse effects of increased timber outputs. To a smaller extent, riparian prescriptions, visual quality, and sensitive plant reserves also compete with timber outputs.

Alternatives that have significant decreases in timber outputs would result in lower economic value, fewer jobs, lower payments to counties, and fewer receipts to the U.S. Treasury. Additional land for Custodial (Roadless) management and retention of old growth are realized through the reduction in harvestable acreage and less erosion also occurs.



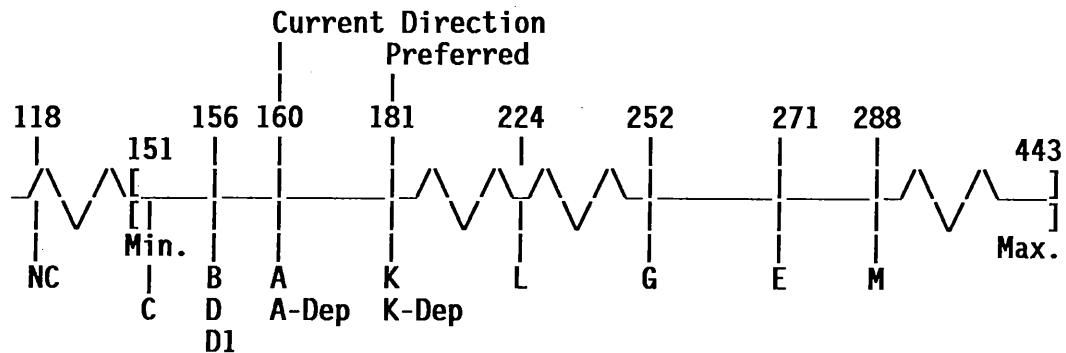


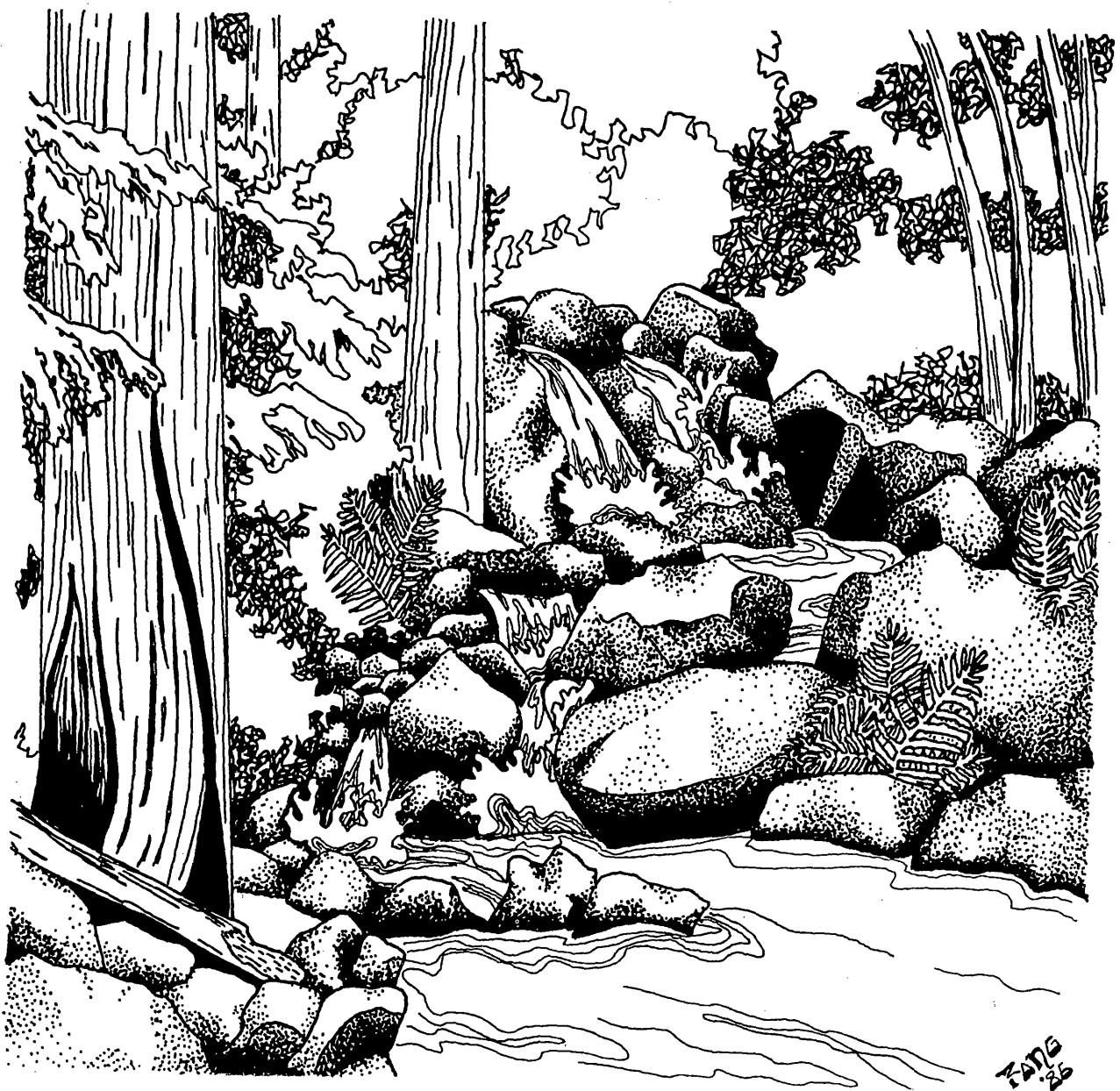
OLD-GROWTH PROTECTION

Those alternatives which have more areas where programmed timber harvest is excluded from old-growth stands would have more opportunities for primitive recreation, pristine scenic vistas, and increased old-growth wildlife habitat. Reduced amounts of harvest with subsequent declines in payments to counties, reduced revenue to the U.S. Treasury, and reduced game wildlife benefits are also consequences.

The alternatives which have less old growth protected depend on the designated Wildernesses, Designated Wildlife Habitat, Wild River, and Scenic/Recreation Management Areas for protected old-growth stands.

**Protected Old Growth
(Thousand Acres)**





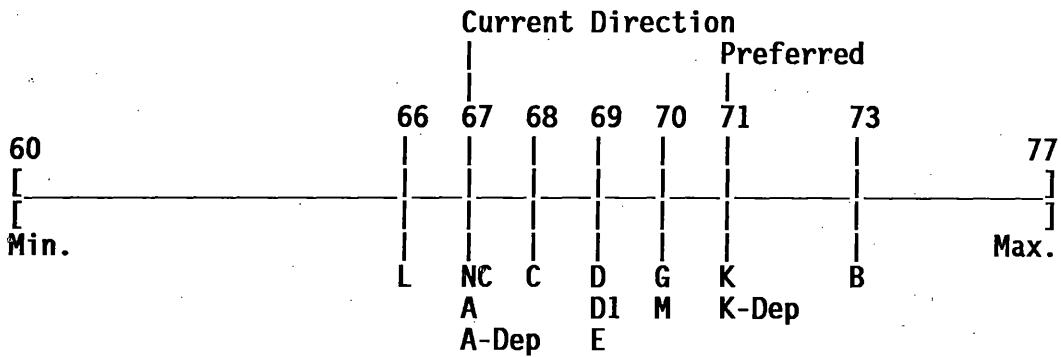
RIPARIAN HABITAT OF A SMALL PERENNIAL STREAM TRIBUTARY TO THE
SOUTH FORK COQUILLE RIVER

FISH HABITAT WATER QUALITY, AND SOIL PRODUCTIVITY

Fish production is a function of habitat improvement projects and riparian management. Those alternatives with high investment levels for fisheries have high fish outputs; those with low fish outputs generally are a result of low investment levels.

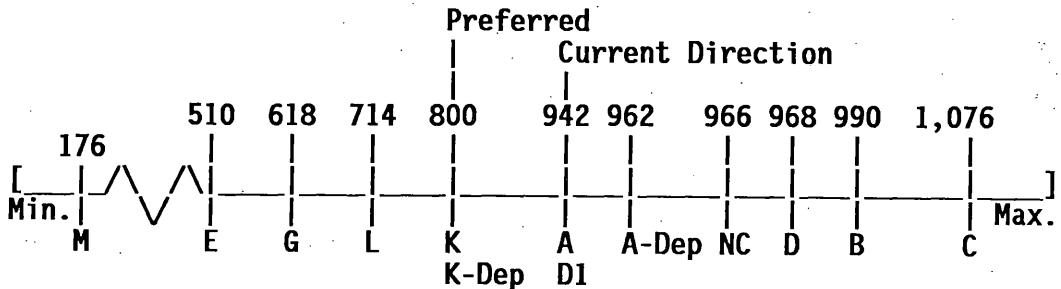
Alternatives NC, A, A-Departure, and C have the highest level of timber activity in the Riparian Management Areas. Alternatives D, D1, E, G, and M have moderate fish improvements due to a combination of capital investments, less intensive timber management in the riparian areas, and/or fewer acres of disturbance. Riparian conditions are maintained at or above the current level in all alternatives through the application of the Standards and Guidelines.

Fisheries (Thousand Fish and Wildlife User Days)



Alternatives K, K-Departure, L, G, E, and M have progressively less erosion and sedimentation due to less road construction and timber harvest. Alternatives NC, A, A-Departure, B, C, D, and D1 produce greater amounts of sediment because of the greater level of activity. Alternative C produces the largest amount of sediment and largest peak sediment loads due to high harvest levels, a large hardwood conversion program, and the least restrictive basin harvest constraints.

Sedimentation (Tons Per Decade/Mean Decades 1 to 5)



**WILD AND
SCENIC
RIVERS**

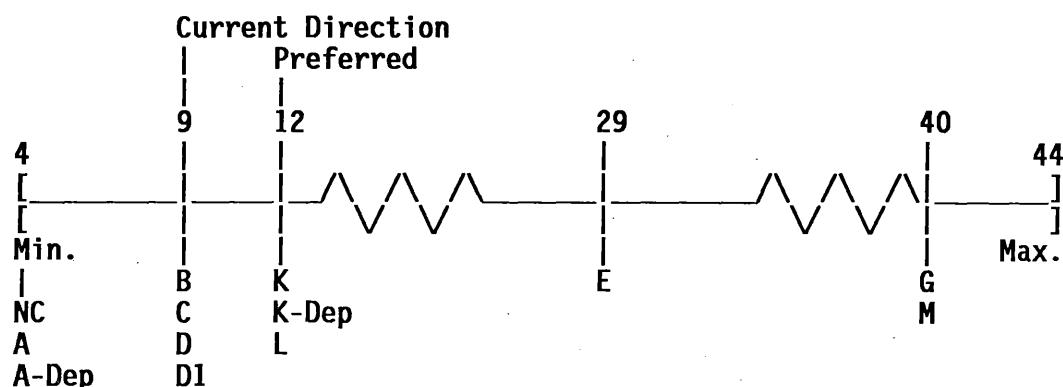
The Wild segments on the Illinois and Rogue Rivers would be managed under all alternatives to maintain a free flowing river with access only by trail. The Scenic and Recreation sections of the Rogue and Illinois are provided for through both the river management plans and provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. With the exception of Alternative C, all alternatives would provide approximately the same degree of management and protection to the inner gorge area of the inventoried North Fork Smith and Chetco rivers. The different combinations of land assignments and riparian prescriptions emphasize protection of the inherent values of these resources. The greatest variable is width; the distance from the rivers edge varying from one-eighth mile in Supplemental Resource assignments to one-quarter mile under Wild River and Scenic/Recreation River Management Areas.



**SENSITIVE
PLANT
HABITAT**

Designation of Research Natural Areas (RNA's) and Botanical areas protects sensitive plant habitat from site-disturbing activities. Three existing RNA's and three existing Botanical Areas provide for scientific study and educational use in a protected environment. Four new areas are being considered for RNA designation, while 29 areas are potential Botanical area candidates. No timber harvest would be programmed from the existing or candidate areas selected in a particular alternative. Mineral accessibility and operations are also restricted. As the number of Botanical and Research Natural Areas increase, the probability of adverse effects on sensitive plant populations decrease. Timber outputs and associated effects of harvest activity would also decrease.

**Botanical and Research Natural Areas
(Thousand Acres)**



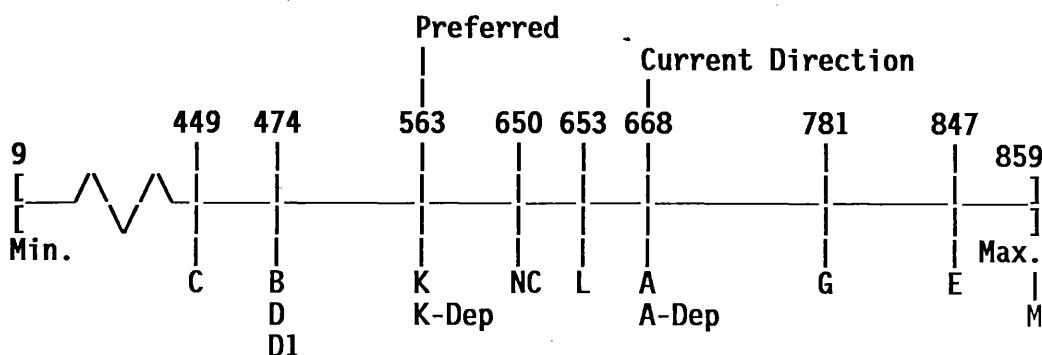
FOREST SCENIC VALUES

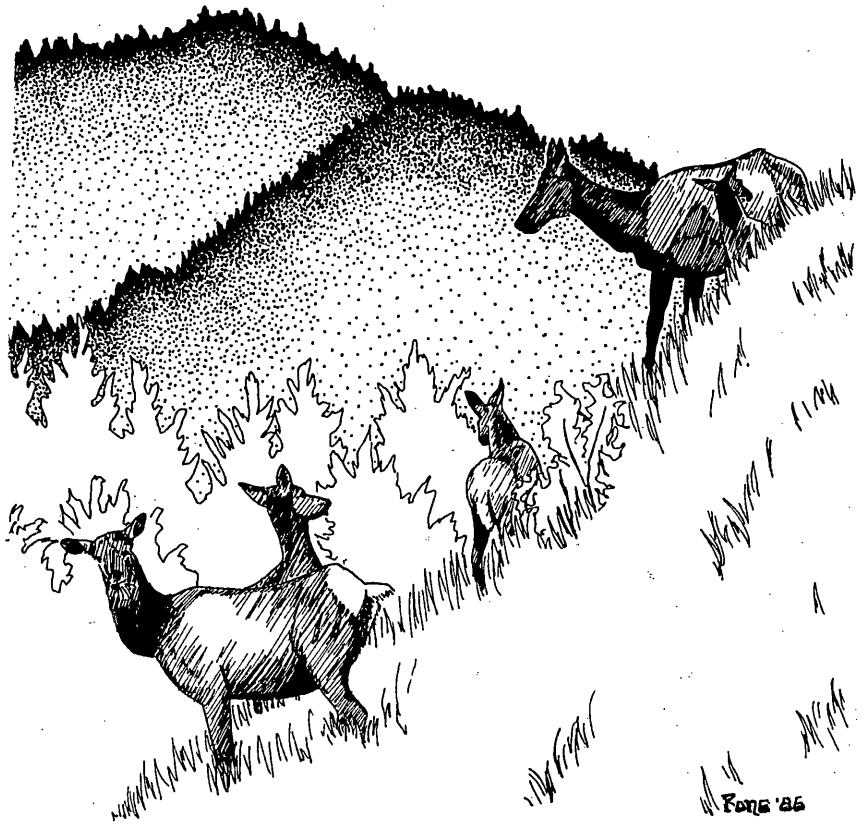
The presence of natural-appearing scenery increases as more lands are managed in ways which either do not permit timber harvest or require special management. Timber production decreases as lands are assigned to VQO's of Retention, Partial Retention, and Preservation.

Alternative M would provide the most natural forest setting with an extended harvest rotation of 250-years. Alternative E is similar to M in land assignments; however, harvest rotations are shorter in Partial Retention and General Forest Management Areas so that visual impacts are greater on that part of the Forest. Both alternatives have large amounts of natural-appearing views due to the degree of land assigned to the Custodial (Roadless) Management Area.

Alternatives G and L have less area of natural-appearing views due to progressively less land assigned to the Custodial (Roadless) Management Areas. Alternatives K-Departure, A, A-Departure, D, C, D1, and B have natural-appearing views mainly in Wildernesses and along Wild and Scenic Rivers. However, Alternatives NC, A, and A-Departure provide the most land in Retention and Partial Retention Management Areas which provide high quality scenery throughout all the major travel and Wilderness access routes.

Visual Resources
(Thousand Acres where Preservation, Retention,
and Partial Retention VQO's, Met or Exceeded)





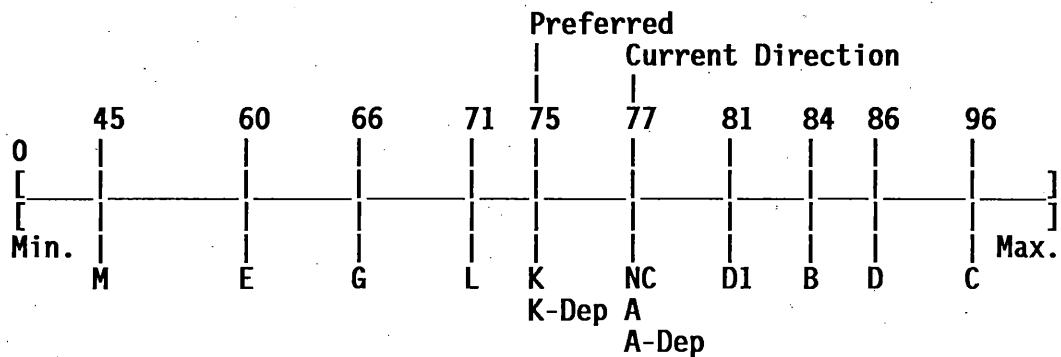
Page 35

WILDLIFE HABITAT

The amount of old-growth habitat increases with decreased harvest levels. More old-growth habitat is associated with less deer and elk forage. All alternatives, except Alternative NC, sustain viable populations of dependent species through the maintenance of Minimum Management Requirements. Alternative NC does not provide land assignments for future consideration of old growth habitat.

Deer and elk forage, and opportunities for wildlife-viewing, increase with increased timber harvest levels. More forage is associated with greater economic benefits and less old-growth habitat.

**Wildlife Use
(Thousand Fish and Wildlife User Days)**

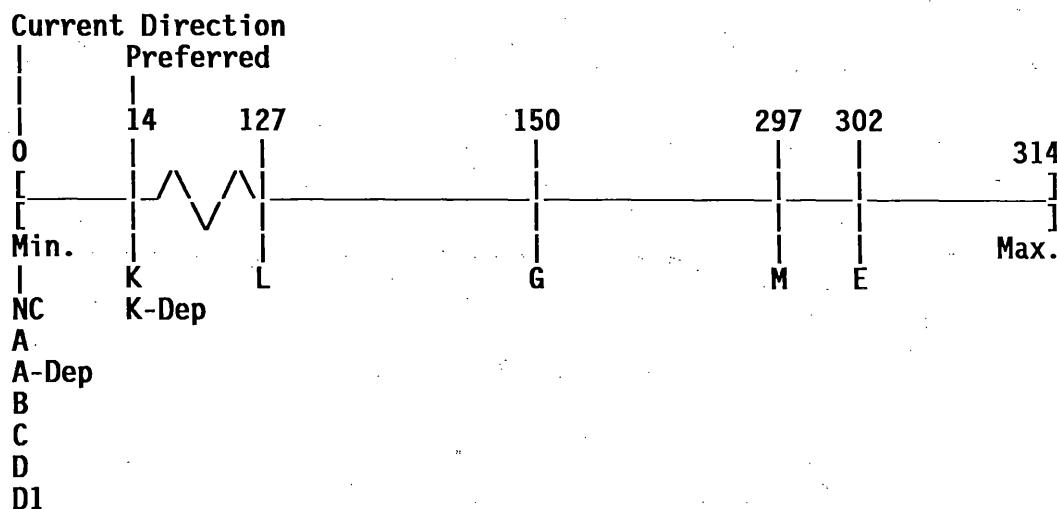


UNROADED
RECREATIONAL
OPPORTUNITIES

Recreational opportunities for Primitive and Semi-primitive Non-motorized experiences increase with additional assignments to the Custodial (Roadless) Management Area. Some alternatives do not provide Primitive recreation opportunities outside of existing Wildernesses, and Wild and Scenic Rivers. As the opportunities for Primitive Non-motorized recreation increase, more old-growth habitat is protected, more sensitive plant habitat is reserved, and risk to existing soil and water resources is minimized. The opportunities for dispersed motorized recreation, timber production, payment to counties, revenue to the U.S. Treasury, and employment opportunities are decreased as the opportunities for Primitive recreation increase.

Surplus capacity presently exists for Primitive recreational use. However, development of several unroaded areas would displace existing Primitive recreational opportunities to other less desirable areas. This development would occur in Alternatives NC, A, A-Departure, B, C, D, D1, and, to a large extent, K and K-Departure.

Custodial (Roadless) Areas Remaining 1/
(Thousand Acres)

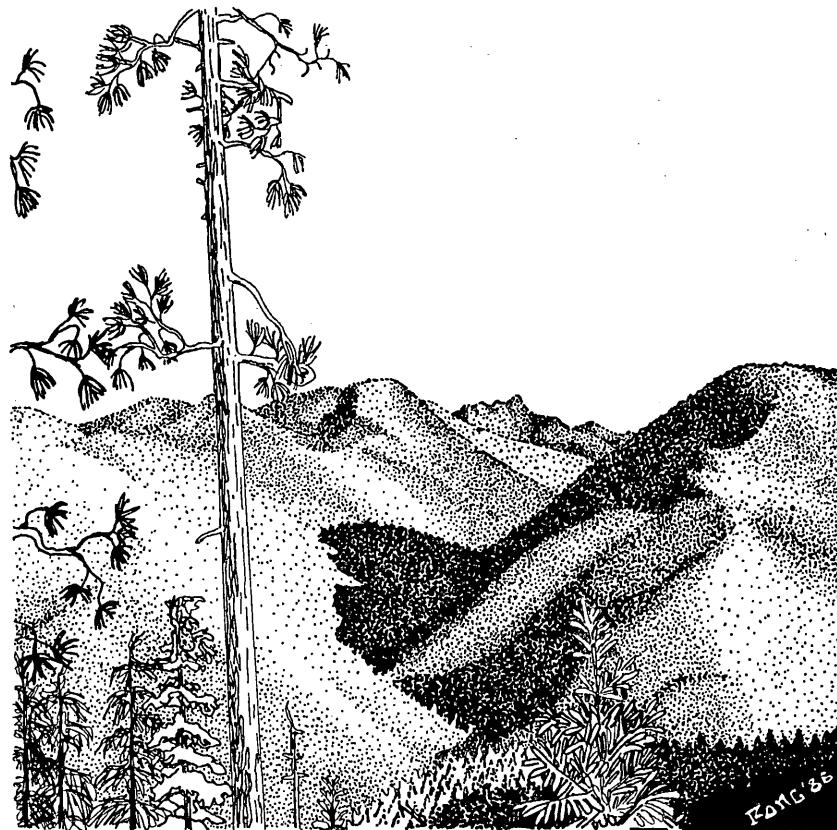


1/ Does not include acres included in Management Areas 1 to 5.

MINERAL ACCESSIBILITY

Mineral accessibility is primarily a function of the area of land assigned to management categories where mineral restrictions apply. Those alternatives which have less area readily accessible to mining are primarily a result of land assignments to the Custodial (Roadless) Management Areas. Said another way, Custodial (Roadless) assignments limit or greatly restrict access for mineral exploration and development.

The alternatives that restrict mining activities and accessibility the most would likely increase costs of mining exploration and development. The alternatives that have fewer restrictions for mining could provide opportunities for improved access and more efficient mining activities.





FERRIS FORD CEDAR LOG HOUSE ON THE SOUTH FORK COQUILLE RIVER

**USERS GUIDE
TO THE DEIS
AND THE
LRMP**

This guide outlines what you will find in the various chapters and appendices of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP). Copies of these documents are available at the public libraries, Ranger District Offices in Grants Pass, Cave Junction, Brookings, Gold Beach, and Powers, or at the Siskiyou National Forest headquarters in Grants Pass, Oregon. This guide follows the order of the presentation in the documents. For a subject index, refer to the index in the DEIS.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Description of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement</u>
S-1	The summary is a synopsis of the DEIS. The affected environment, planning process, issues, concerns, and opportunities are presented. The different alternatives, are presented along with their consequences which resolve planning problems in different ways. In Chapter I, "Purpose and Need for Action", you can read about:
I-2	National, Regional, and Forest planning processes.
I-9	The identification of major issues, concerns, and opportunities, and development of the Planning Problems.
I-19	The issues not addressed in planning problems.
I-20	The availability of planning records.
	In Chapter II, "Alternatives, Including the Proposed Action", you can read about:
II-2	How alternatives were developed
II-6	Minimum management requirements
II-13	Benchmarks
II-20	Alternatives considered, but eliminated from detailed study
II-24	Management Areas
II-54	Outputs associated with alternatives, e.g., timber harvest, fish production, recreation opportunities
II-54	Features common to all alternatives
II-61	Alternative descriptions
II-63	Alternative NC
II-71	Alternative A
II-79	Alternative A-Departure
II-83	Alternative B
II-91	Alternative C
II-99	Alternative D
II-103	Alternative D1
II-109	Alternative E
II-117	Alternative G
II-125	Alternative K
II-133	Alternative K-Departure
II-137	Alternative L
II-145	Alternative M
II-193	Comparison of the alternatives

In chapter III, "Affected Environment", you can read about the existing:

III-5	Topography and geology
III-16	Cultural Resources
III-21	Energy conditions
III-24	Mineral deposits
III-33	Roads and trails
III-44	Wilderness and wilderness potential
III-51	Wild and scenic rivers
III-57	Soil and water conditions
III-68	Fire and fuels conditions
III-76	Vegetation and timber
III-91	Sensitive plants
III-95	Conditions for air quality
III-99	Fish, and fish habitat
III-113	Wildlife, and wildlife habitat
III-127	Visual resources
III-131	Recreation settings
III-138	Economic and social setting

In Chapter IV, "Environmental Consequences", you can read about the potential effects of any of the alternatives on the environment:

IV-6	Land allocations
IV-15	Effects on cultural resources
IV-20	Effects on energy requirements
IV-21	Effects on mineral deposits
IV-29	Effects on improvements (roads and trails)
IV-38	Effects on wilderness and wilderness potential
IV-47	Effects on wild and scenic rivers
IV-52	Effects on soil and water
IV-82	Effects on fire and fuels
IV-93	Effects on vegetation and timber
IV-108	Effects on sensitive plants
IV-116	Effects on air quality
IV-122	Effects on fish and fish habitat
IV-149	Effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat
IV-170	Effects on visual resources and scenic quality
IV-178	Effects on recreation settings
IV-188	Economic and social effects
IV-229	Potential conflicts with plans and policies of other jurisdictions
IV-232	Probable adverse effects that cannot be avoided
IV-234	Relationship between short-term use and long-term productivity
IV-238	Irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources
IV-241	Environmental effects that are not changed by alternatives
IV-247	Specifically required disclosures

Page Description of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Cont'd)

In subsequent sections, you can refer to:

- LP-1 The list of preparers
- LA-1 A list of agencies, organizations, and persons to whom copies of the statement were sent
- IN-1 Index
- LC-1 Literature Cited
- AG-1 Acronyms and Glossary

In the "Appendices to the DEIS", you can seek details about:

Volume I

- A-1 The identification of issues, concerns, and opportunities, how they were analyzed, and who was involved in the process;
- B-1 The modeling process used to predict results of each alternative;
- C-1 The characteristics of roadless areas on the Forest and how they are affected by each alternative;
- D-1 The standards and guidelines specific to alternatives;

Volume II

- E-1 The characteristics and suitability of the inventoried Chetco and North Fork Smith for designation as Wild and Scenic Rivers;
- F-1 The characteristics of all proposed botanical and Research Natural Areas;
- G-1 How silvicultural methods (selection, seedtree, shelterwood, and clearcut) are applied to the Siskiyou;
- H-1 The Spotted Owl Management options;
- I-1 Each management area and its contribution to solving planning problems in each alternative;
- J-1 The analysis of the minimum management requirements (MMR's).

<u>Page</u>	<u>Description of the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan</u>
	In the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP), you will find how management direction was developed to meet the goals of the Preferred Alternative.
	In Chapter I, "Introduction to the Forest Plan", you can find:
I-1	The purpose of the Forest Plan.
I-1	Relationship of the Forest Plan to Other Documents.
	In Chapter II, "Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation", you can read about:
II-1	Demands and Supplies of Forest Resources.
II-9	Research and Information Needs for the Forest.
	In Chapter III, "Response to Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities", you can compare:
III-1	How the Proposed Forest Plan responds to issues identified at the beginning and throughout the planning process.
	In Chapter IV, Forest Management Direction, you can read about:
IV-1	The Forest management goals
IV-2	The desired future condition of the Forest
IV-5	The Forest management objectives.
IV-13	Forest-wide standards and guidelines
IV-58	The management direction for each Management Area
	In Chapter V, "Implementation of the Forest Plan", you can understand:
V-1	How the Forest Plan will be implemented
V-6	How the Forest Plan will be monitored and evaluated
V-17	How the Forest Plan can be amended and revised
	In the Appendices to the LRMP, you can find information about:
A-1	Wilderness Management Plans
B-1	The projected budget
C-1	Ten-Year Timber Sale Action Plan
D-1	The monitoring and evaluation program background
E-1	The Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan

RESPONSE
GUIDE

With your opportunity to give the Forest Supervisor and the Regional Forester your opinion on the Preferred Alternative, remember the Forest Service is striving to balance the many uses of the Siskiyou National Forest. Your help in sharing the Forest is one step towards helping the Agency be responsive to your needs.

You are also welcome to comment on the minimum management requirements (MMR's) that have been developed for old-growth dependent wildlife and water quality. Your input, particularly those that are scientifically oriented, will be used to reevaluate the MMR's between the draft and final Plan.

In addition, a concurrent analysis of the Spotted Owl has been underway. The Pacific Northwest Region's Spotted Owl Supplement (SEIS) is anticipated to be finalized during the same time as this (the Siskiyou's) public review period for our DEIS and LRMP. Results of the SEIS decision will be incorporated into the final Siskiyou Forest Plan.

Your positive and constructive feedback with alternative ways of managing the Forest will be most helpful.

If you would like any additional information, please feel free to contact Greg Cox or Bob Ettner at the Siskiyou National Forest Headquarters, telephone (503) 479-5301.



The Siskiyou National Forest will respond and consider all comments. The following format is suggested:

- 1) How do you feel about the Preferred Alternative? What Change would you make? Does another alternative look better to you? If so, please explain why.**
- 2) What opportunities do you see for us to better share resources on specific sites?**

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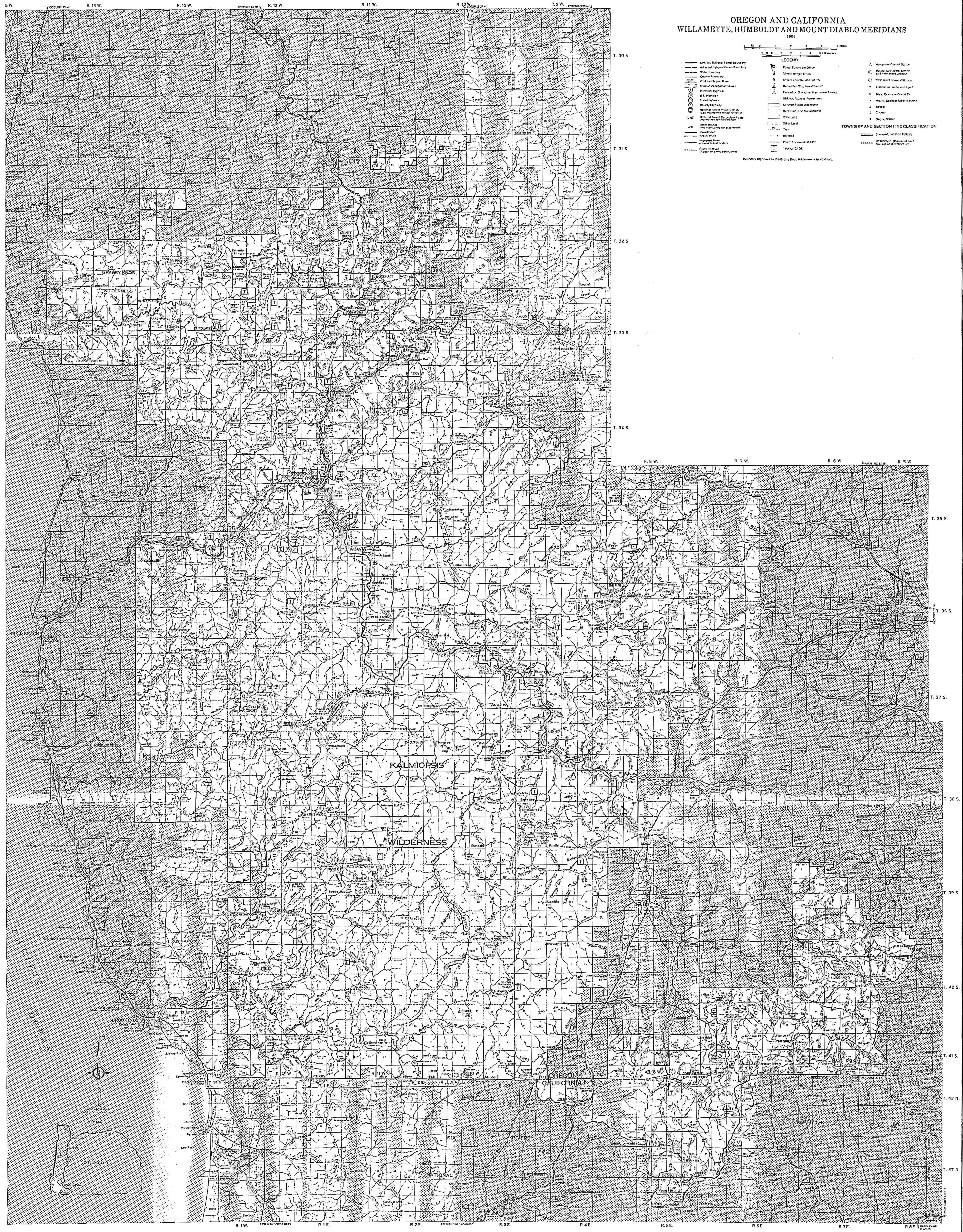
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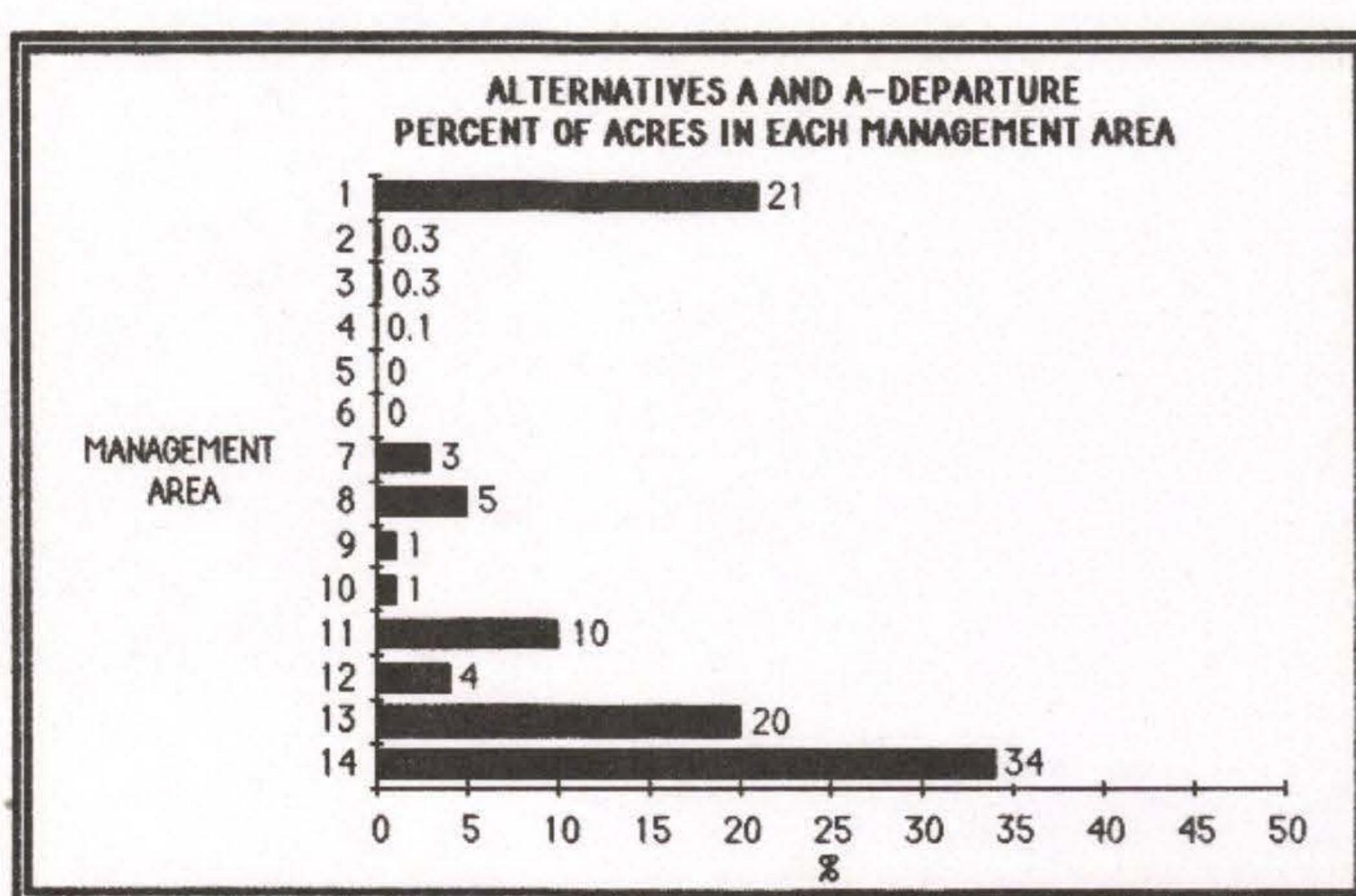
**Siskiyou National Forest
200 N.E. Greenfield Rd., (P.O. Box 440)
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526**

FOLD



**SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST
FOREST PLANNING MAP BASE
1986**



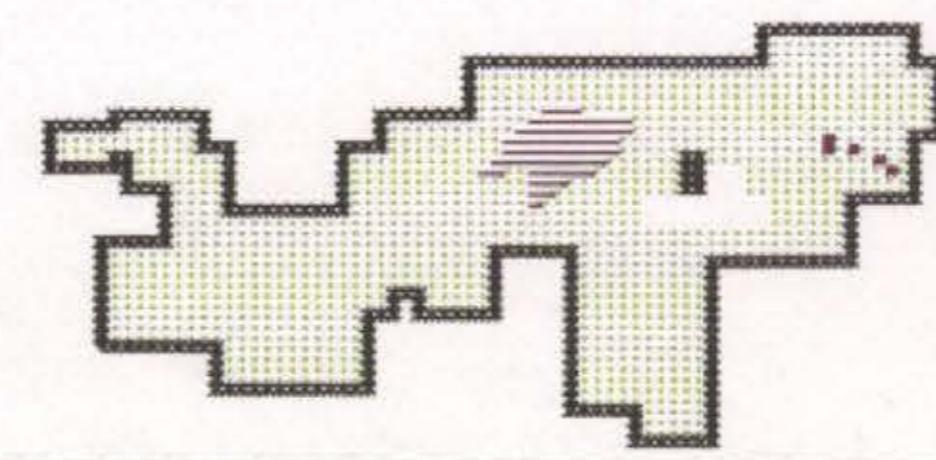


SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST


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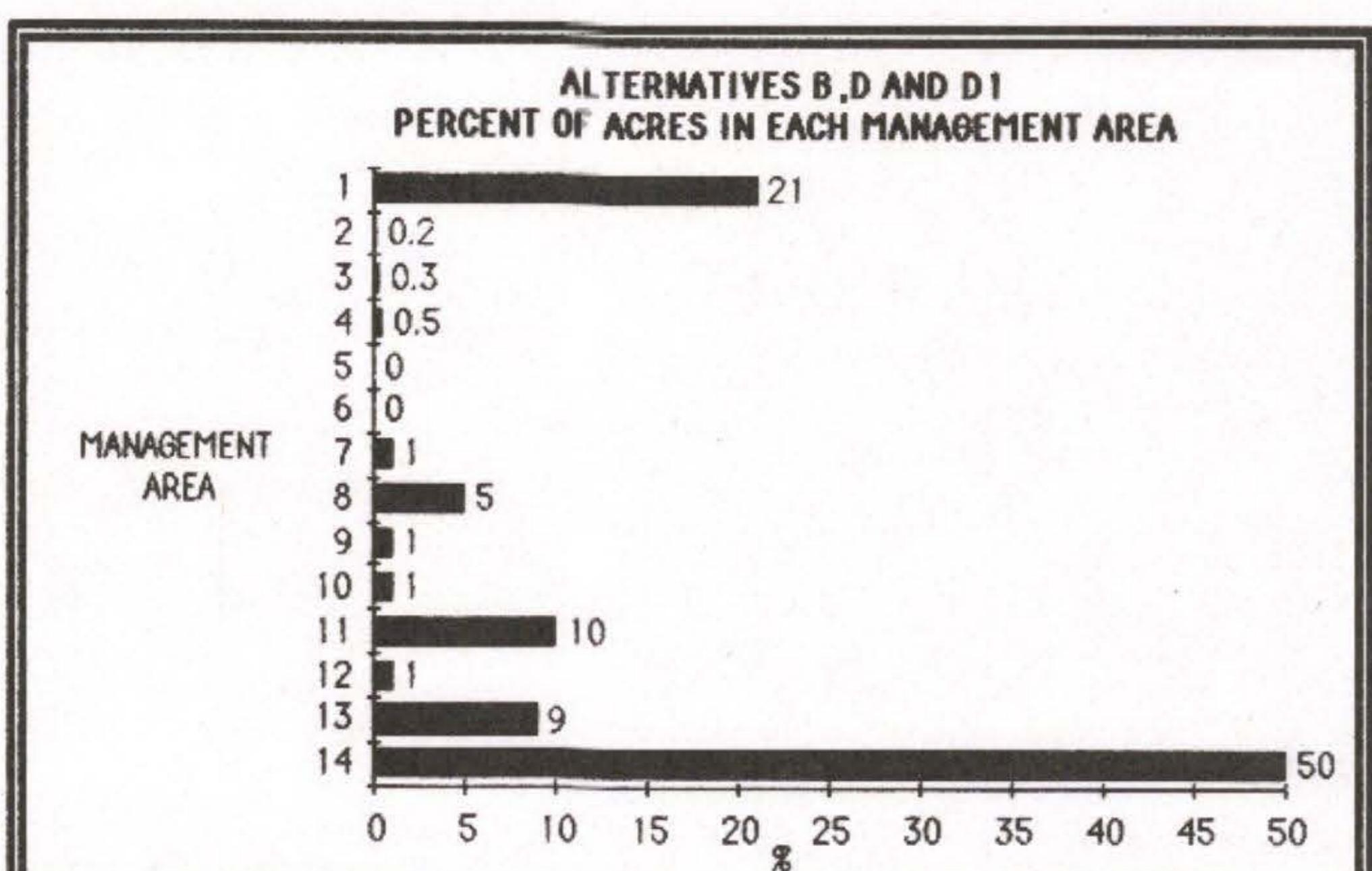


• Powers



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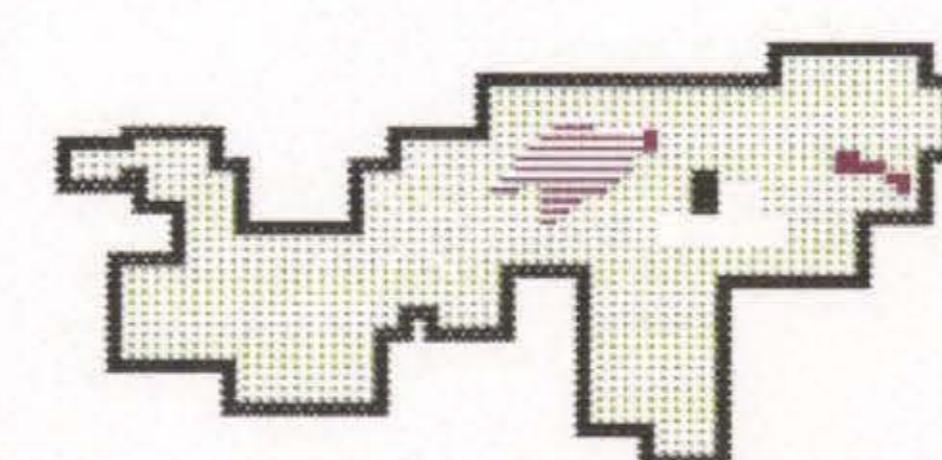
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
Alternative B

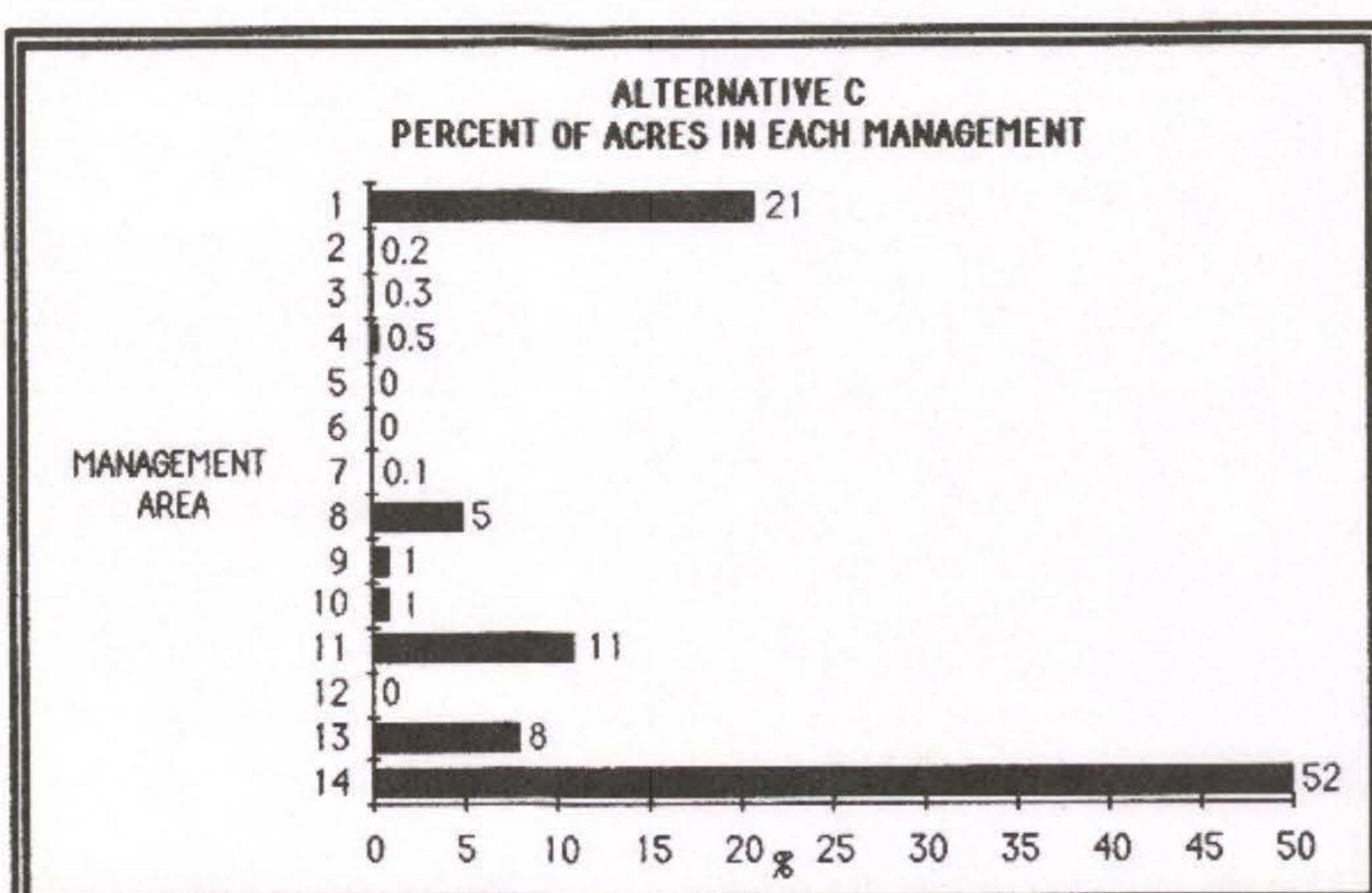
Alternative D and D1

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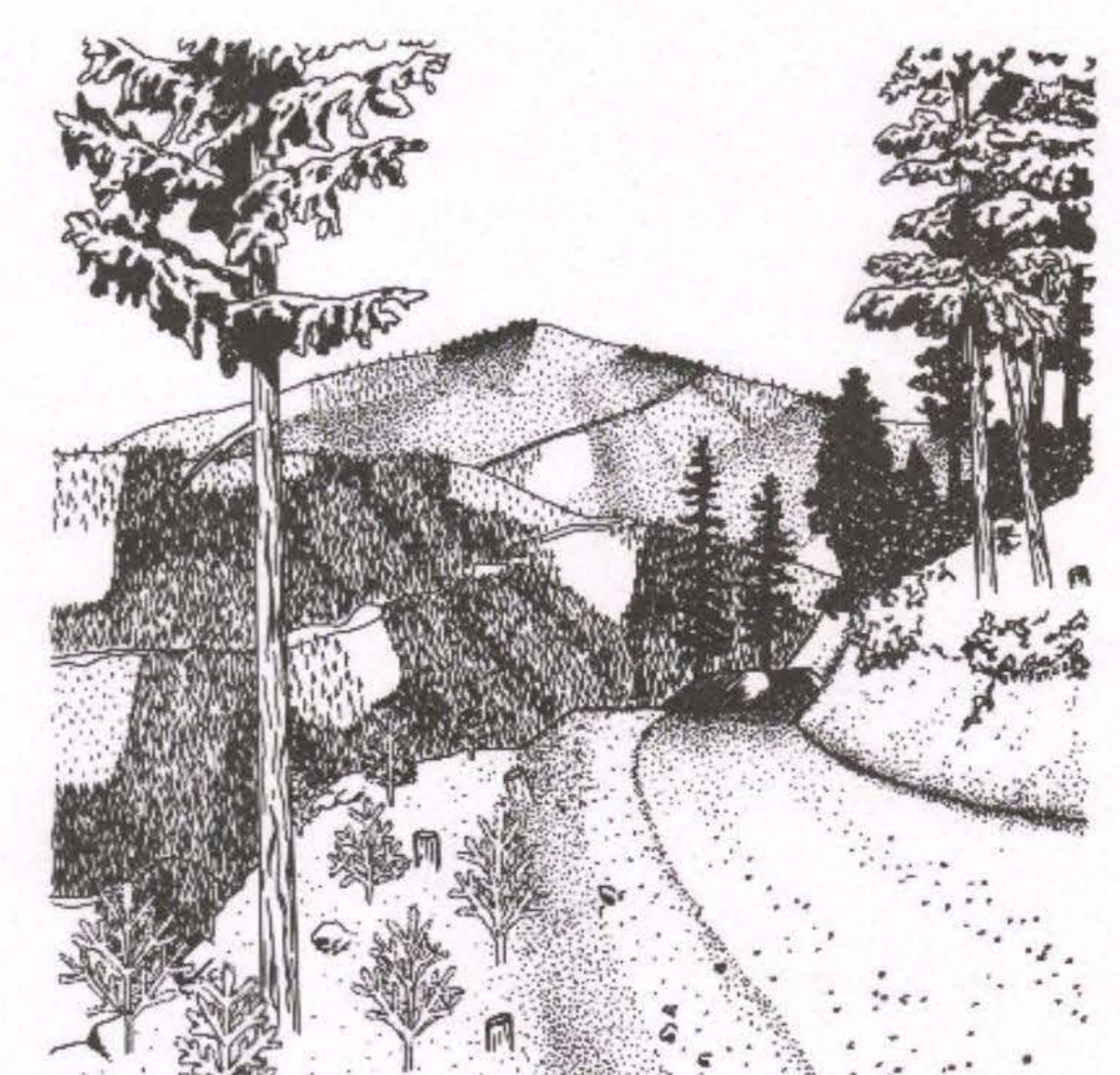
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


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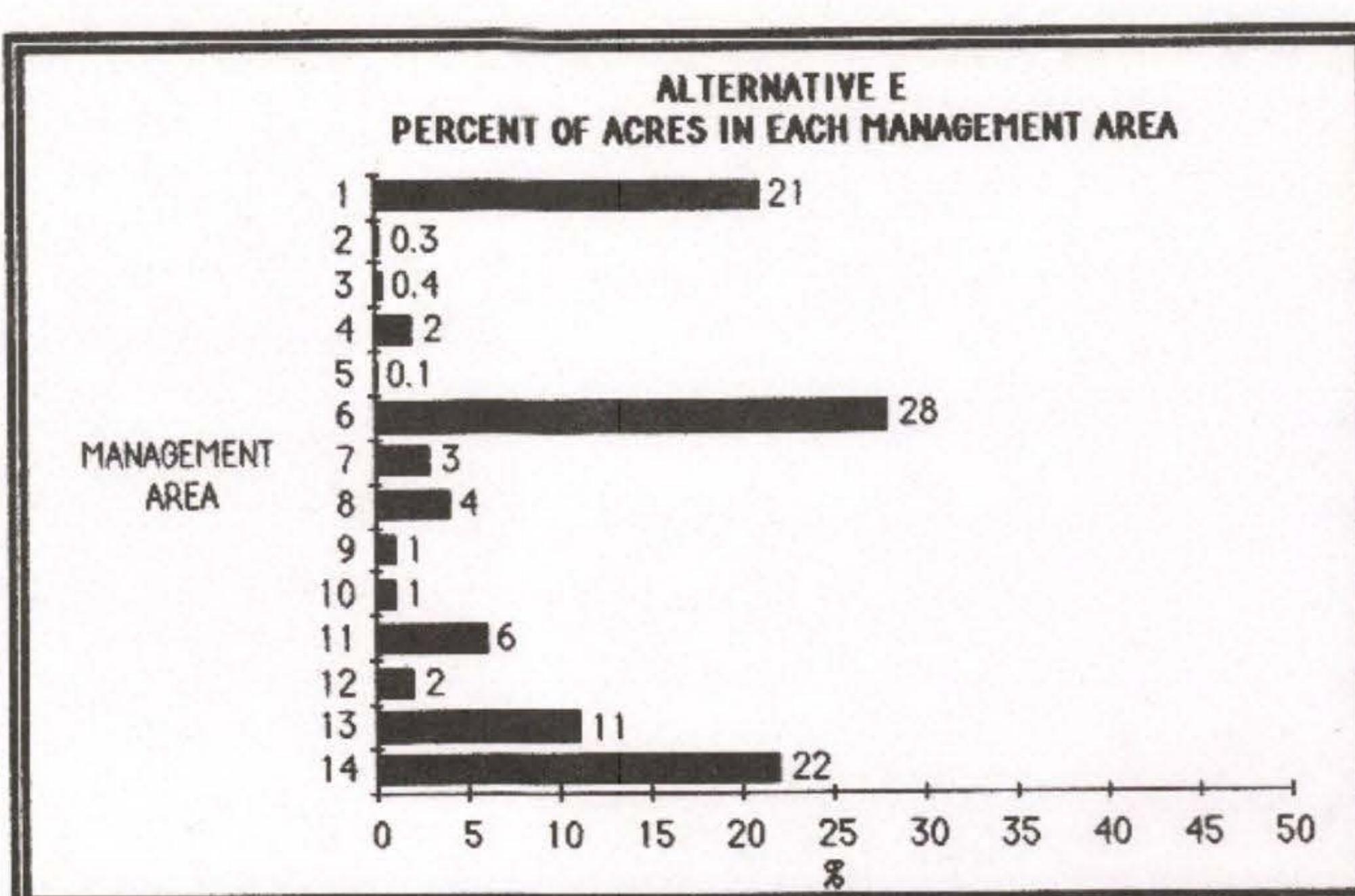
ALTERNATIVE C

WILDERNESS — Maintain wilderness character in its natural condition and provide opportunities for solitude and recreation.	SPECIAL WILDLIFE SITE — Provide an array of unique plant and animal conditions that contribute to overall wildlife diversity.
WILD RIVER — Maintain the natural, free-flowing, and primitive character of the immediate environment in Wild segments of classified and inventoried rivers.	SCENIC/RECREATION RIVER — Provide river-oriented recreation in an area of high quality scenery and largely undeveloped shoreline in Scenic and Recreation segments of classified and inventoried rivers.
RESEARCH NATURAL AREA — Provide opportunities for research, observation and study of ecosystems influenced only by natural processes.	RIPARIAN — Provide multiple-use development opportunities that complement protection of intrinsic values in ecosystems bordering bodies of water and wetlands.
BOTANICAL — Provide exhibits of plants, plant groups and communities with exceptional botanical and ecological value.	RETENTION VISUAL — Provide multiple-use development opportunities that are not visually evident to the casual forest visitor.
UNIQUE INTEREST — Provide opportunities for understanding the earth's unique geologic, historical, and archaeological features.	PARTIAL RETENTION VISUAL — Provide multiple-use development opportunities that are visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape.
CUSTODIAL (ROADLESS) — Provide nonmotorized recreation opportunities in an undeveloped setting with the minimum management necessary for resource protection.	GENERAL FOREST — Provide multiple use development opportunities that are visually dominant on the characteristic landscape.
SUPPLEMENTAL RESOURCE — Provide quality fisheries, water, wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities in a largely undeveloped setting.	(UNMAPPED) PRIVATE/OTHER GOVERNMENT LANDS
DESIGNATED WILDLIFE HABITAT — Provide mature and old-growth habitat for dependent wildlife species.	



SCALE: APPROXIMATELY 3/8 INCH TO 1 MILE (1:1688960)

NOTE: COMPUTER GENERATED GRID CELL MAP. USE ENCLOSED BASE MAP TO IDENTIFY GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES.

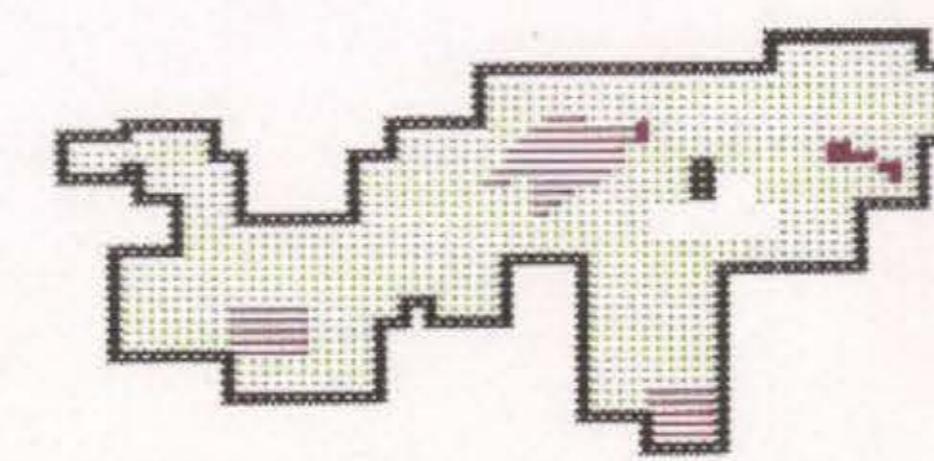


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
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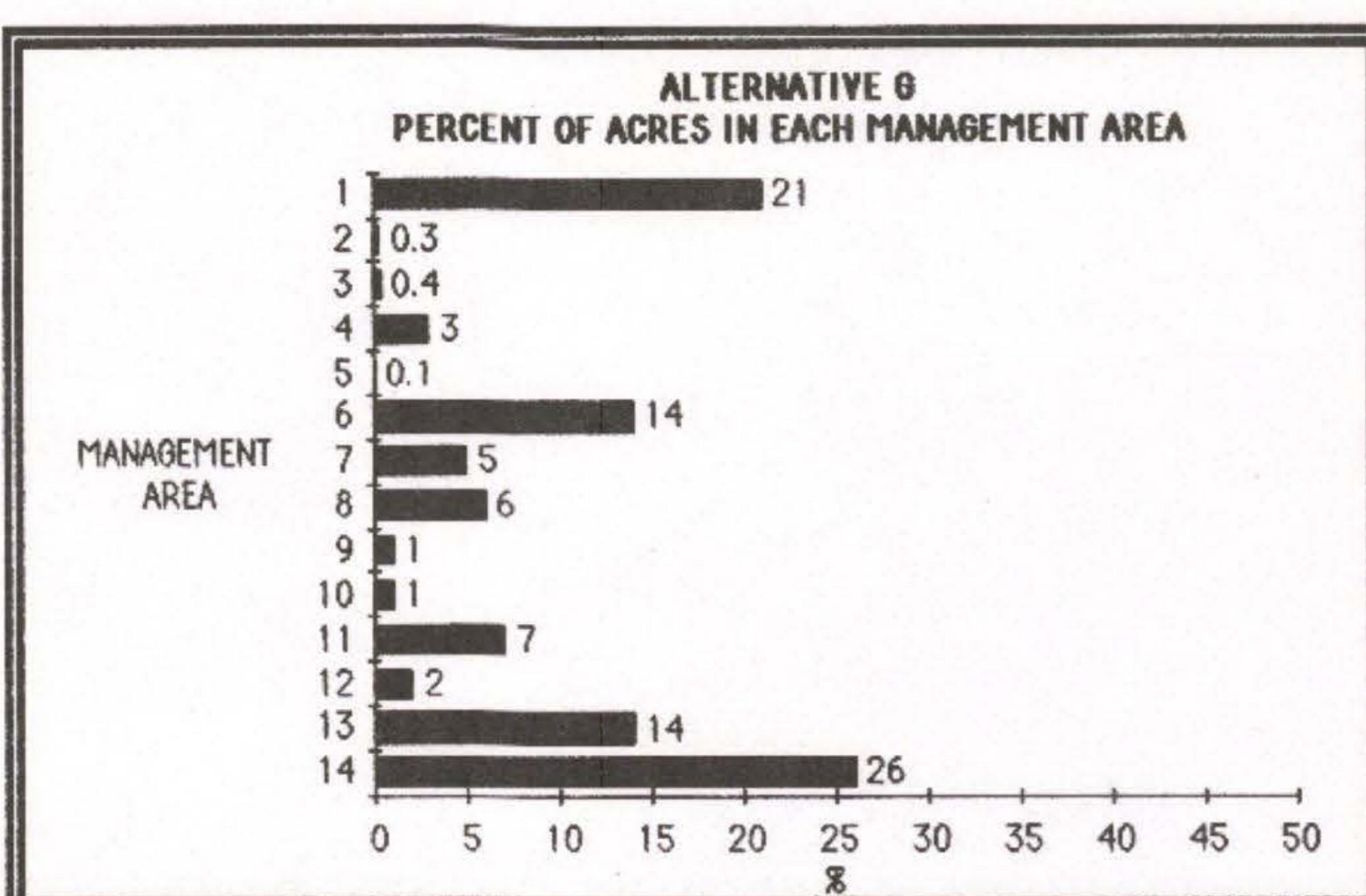


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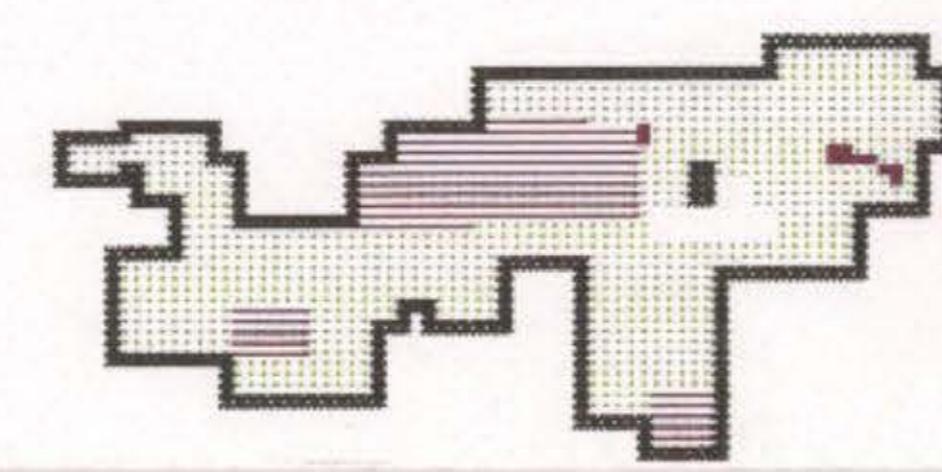


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
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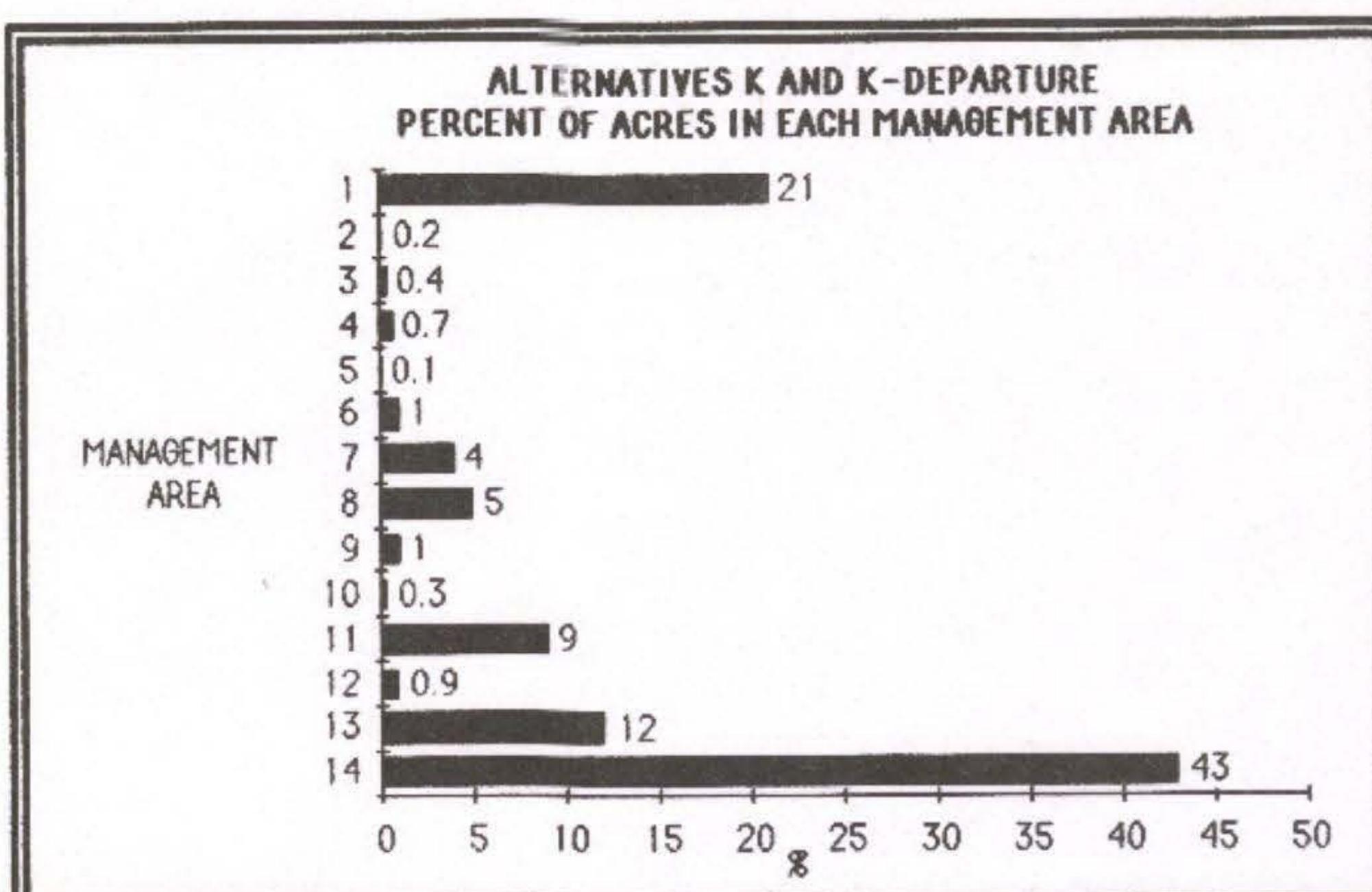


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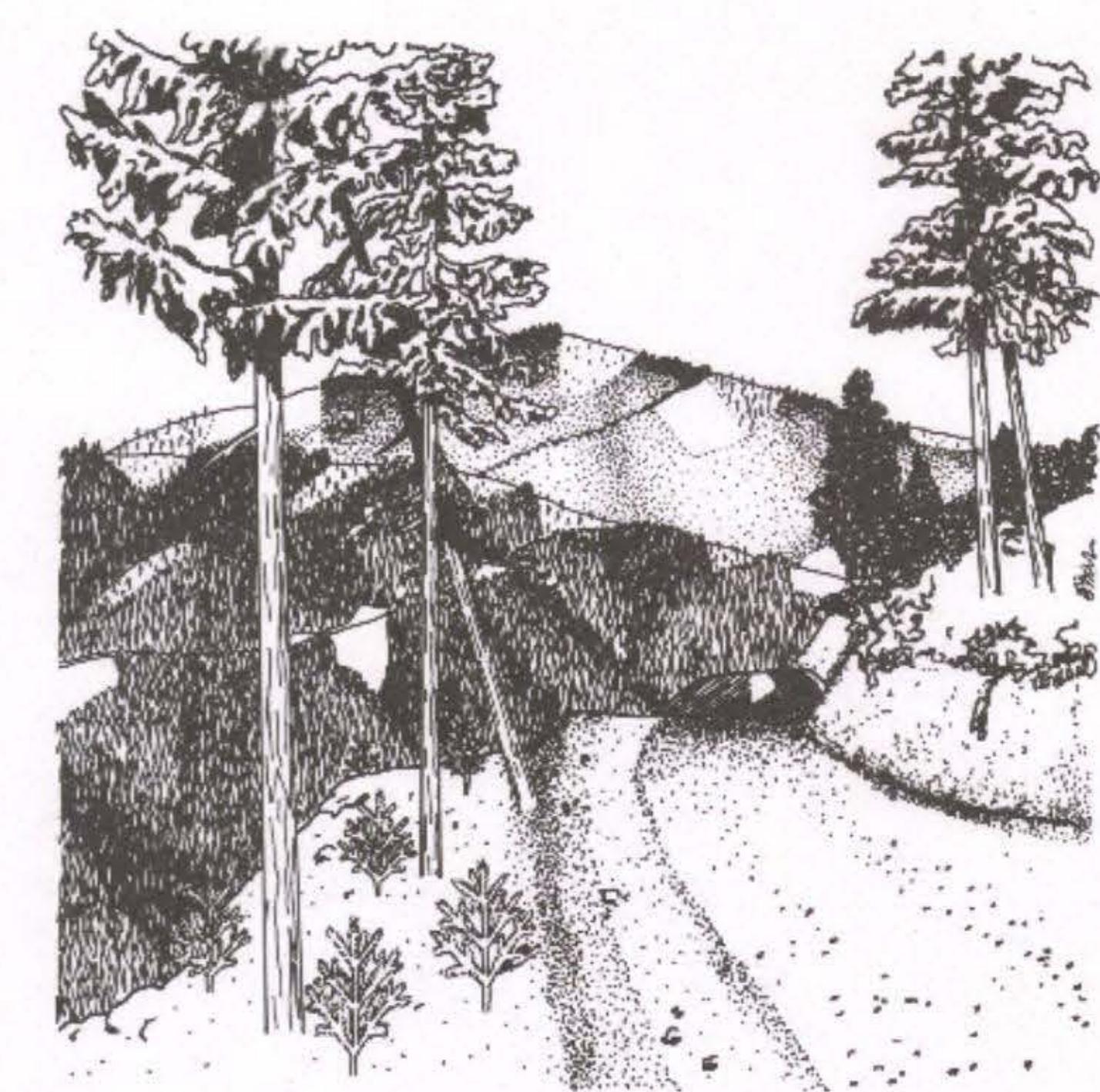
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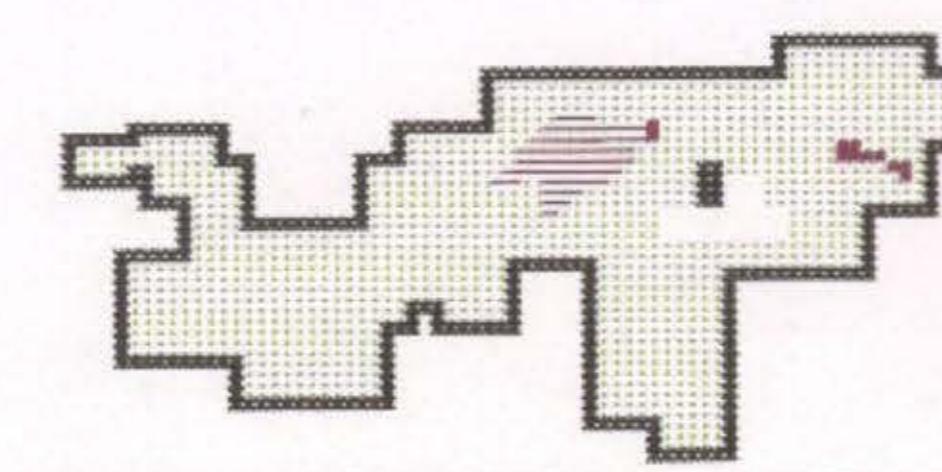


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
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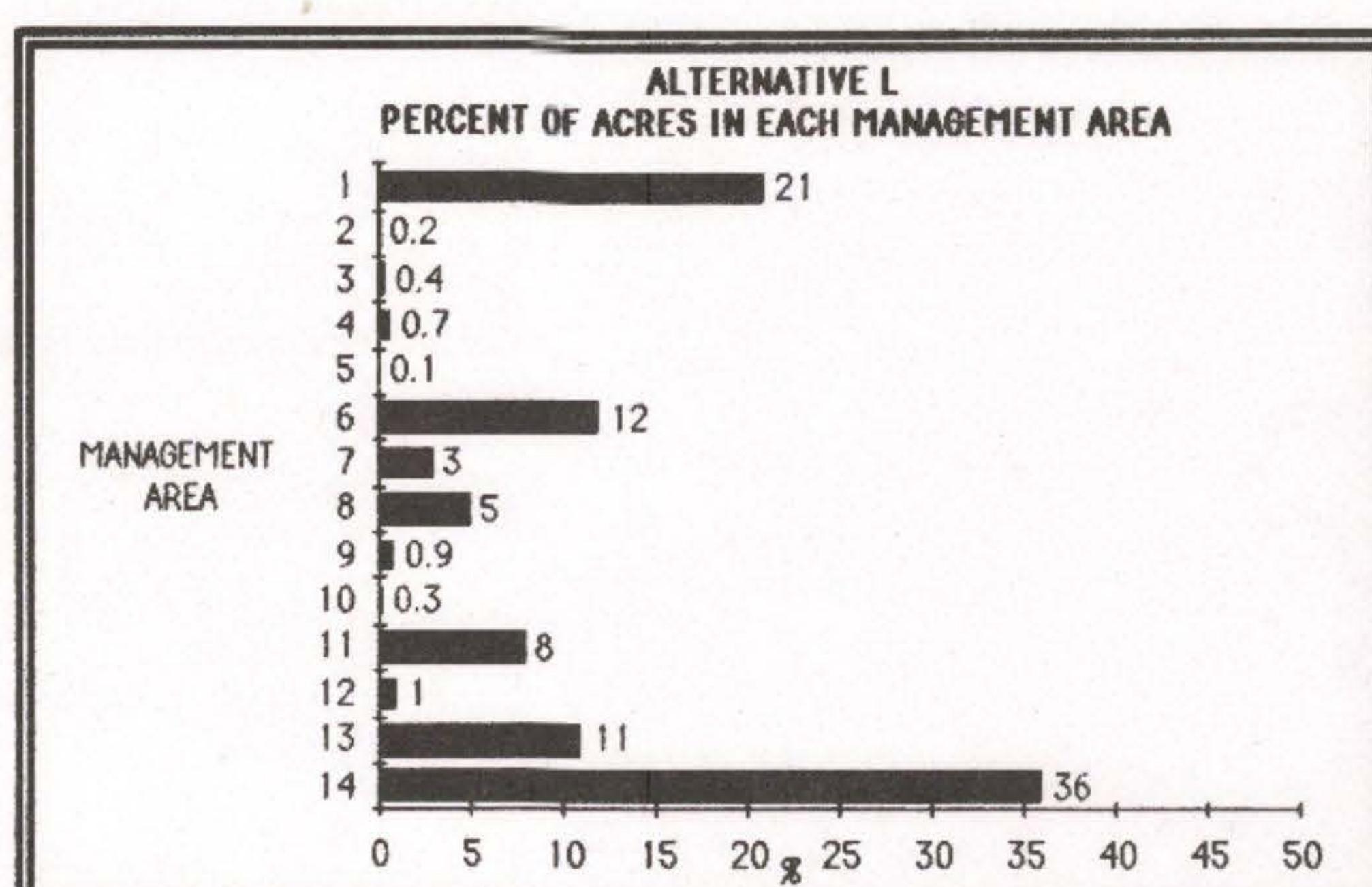


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
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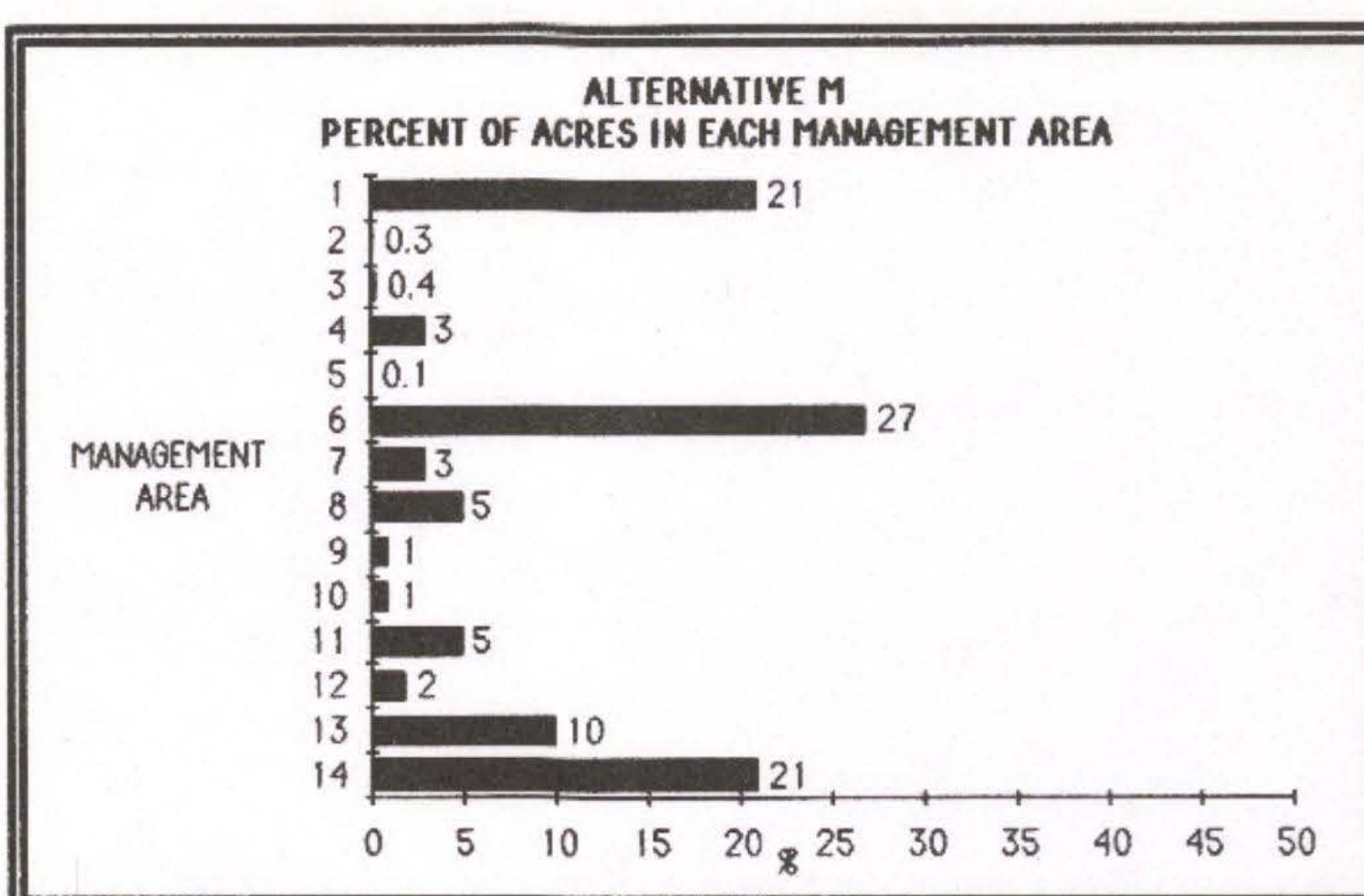
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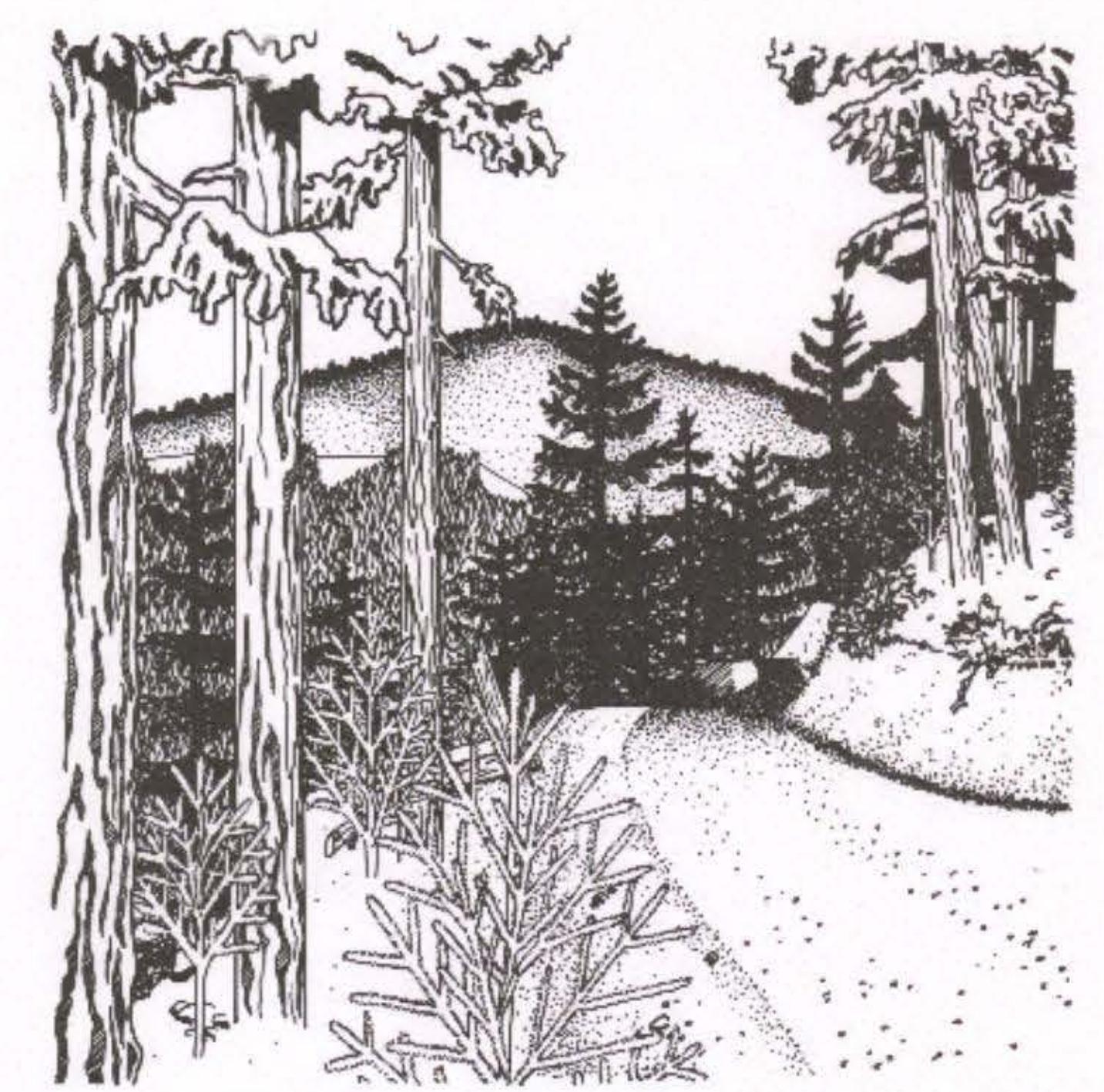
ALTERNATIVE L





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ALTERNATIVE M

